brewers.—An act to continue [till April 5.1794] the laws now in force for regulating the trade with the United States of America.—An act for enabling his Majeſty to direct the iſſue of exchequer bills to a limited amount [5,000,000l. for the relief of commercial credit.]—An act for making and maintaining a navigable canal from Loch Gilp to Loch Crinan, in the ſhire of Argyll.

An act for enabling his Majeſty to raiſe 1,500,000l. [for defraying any extraordinary expences that may be incurred for the ſervice of the year 1793, and] for indemnifying the Bank of England from the penalties of 5th William and Mary, for advancing money to pay bills accepted by the commiſſioners of the treaſury.

An act for granting 675,000l. to be raiſed by a lottery. [Drawing begins Feb. 17.]

The following is the ſcheme.

Prizes.	Value.	Total.
1 of	L. 30,000 is	L. 30,000
2 —	20,000 —	40,000
3 —	10,000 —	30,000
5 —	5,000 —	25,000
10 —	2,000 —	20,000
15 —	1,000 —	15,000
30 —	500 —	15,000
100 —	100 —	10,000
200 —	50 —	10,000
15,150 —	20 —	303,000
15,516 Prizes.		
First drawn		1,000
Laſt drawn		1,000
34,484 Blanks.		
50,000 Tickets, at 10 l.		L. 500,000
Profit, 3 l. 10 s. each,		175,000
		L. 675,000

An act to enable the common council of Liverpool to iſſue negotiable notes [of 100l. and 50l. to bear intereſt, and 10l. and 5l. not to bear intereſt] for two years from May 25. 1793, the whole to be iſſued not to exceed 300,000l.—An act for the relief of the captors of prizes, with reſpect to the due bringing and landing certain prize goods in this kingdom.—An act to amend an act 31ſt Geo. III. for the making of bread, and to regulate the price and aſſize thereof.—An act for explaining, amending, and rendering more effectual, an act 29th Geo. III. for repairing certain roads in the county of Perth, and for making and repairing the road from Crieff towards Stirling and Alloa, and other roads in the ſaid county.

An act to allow the drawback of the duties of cuſtoms and exciſe upon wines conſumed by commiſſioned officers on board ſhips of war in actual ſervice, and to allow ſuch ſhips to be ſupplied with tobacco duty free.—An act to amend an act 27th Geo. III. for allowing the importation and exportation of certain goods, in foreign ſhips, into and from certain ports in the Weſt Indies; and for amending an act 32d Geo. III. permitting the importation of ſugar into the Bahama and Bermuda iſlands in foreign ſhips, &c.—An act to continue and amend an act for encouraging and regulating the manufacture of Britiſh ſail-cloth.—An act to continue ſeveral laws relating to the landing rum or ſpirits of the Britiſh ſugar plantations, before payment of the duties of exciſe; and other expiring laws.—An act for requiring an oath of abjuration and declaration from his Majeſty's Roman Chatholic ſubjects in Scotland.—An act for completing and maintaining the road leading from Glaſgow to Port Dundas, and from Port Dundas to the high road leading from Glaſgow to Garſcube bridge, by Dobie's loan, in the county of Lanark.—An act for enlarging the term and powers of two acts 23d Geo. II. and 9th Geo. II. for repairing the high roads from Douglaſs bride to Haddington, and from thence to Ravenſhaugh Burn, in that county, for making, amending, widening, and keeping in repair certain branches of the ſaid roads within the ſaid county.—An act for enlarging the term and powers of three acts of 26th and 27th Geo. II. and 14th Geo. III. for repairing ſeveral roads leading into Glaſgow, ſo far as the ſame relate to the road leading from Glaſgow, through Cowcaddens, to that part of the water of Kelvin called the Milnford of Garſcube.—An act for placing the ſtock called the Eaſt India annuities, under the management of the Bank of England, and ingrafting them on the 3 per cent. reduced annuities, in redemption of 4,200,000l. owing by the public to ſaid company; and for enabling ſaid company to raiſe a ſum of money by a further increaſe of their capital ſtock [from 5 to 6 millions] to be applied in diſcharge of certain debts.—An act for veſting in his Majeſty certain forfeited eſtates in Ireland, ſubject to the diſpoſition of the parliament of Ireland.—An act for making effectual the ſtatute-labour in Inverneſſſhire, and for levying converſion money

ney in lieu of labour; and for regulating, making, and repairing high ways and bridges in ſaid ſhire; and for improving, widening, and lighting the ſtreets of Inverneſs.—An act for repairing and widening the road leading from Kelſo, towards Selkirk. &c. —An act for making effectual the ſtatute-labour, and for levying converſion money in lieu of labour, in certain caſes; and for otherwiſe regulating, making, and repairing high roads and bridges in the county of Caithneſs.

An act for continuing in the Eaſt-India company [for twenty years from March 1. 1794, liable to be diſcontinued at or after the end of ſuch period, on parliament giving three years previous notice] the poſſeſſion of the Britiſh territories in India, together with their excluſive trade, under certain limitations. [By this act, individuals are allowed to trade to India in the Company's ſhips, at 5 l. per ton of freight out, and 15 l. per ton home, in time of peace, with an addition in time of war. The clear profits of the Company are to be applied, firſt in payment of a dividend of 10 per cent. per annum on their capital, and in a certain event one half per cent. more; 2dly, in payment of 500,000 l. annually till the debt in India be reduced to two millions; and 3dly, in payment of 500,000l. annually into the exchequer, for the diſpoſal of parliament: and when the debt in India ſhall be ſo reduced, and the bond debt in Britain reduced to 1,500,000 l. one ſixth of the then ſurplus ſhall be applied in augmentation of the dividends on the capital, and the reſidue paid into the Bank of England, (to be placed to the account of the commiſſioners appointed for the reduction of the national debt) till it amount to twelve millions; which ſum of twelve millions is to be a guarantee fund for ſecuring the ſtock of the company; and the remainder afterwards, from time to time, to be paid into the exchequer, and placed to the account of the conſolidated fund, as the property of the public.]

An act for the encouragement and relief of friendly ſocieties.

An act further ſettling a certain annuity [2000 l.] on the heirs-male of the late Lord Rodney.—An act continuing the act for farming the poſt-horſe duty [till Feb. 1. 1797.]—An act to amend an act, 31ſt Geo. III. for regulating the importation and exportation of corn.—An act to amend an act made laſt ſeſſion, for regulating the drawback and bounty on the exportation of ſugar.—An act to continue certain duties of exciſe on foreign ſpirits imported into this kingdom—An act for repealing the duties and drawbacks on figs, &c.—An act for repealing the duties on coals, culm, and cinders brought or carried coaſtwiſe into Scotland; and for granting other duties on licenſes to ſell certain diſtilled ſpirituous liquors in lieu thereof—An act for the regulation of diſtilleries in Scotland, and the exportation of Britiſh made ſpirits from England to Scotland, and from Scotland to England.—An act for the better regulation of warehouſed tobacco.—An act for rendering more effectual an act of the preſent ſeſſion, enabling his Majeſty to direct the iſſue of [commercial] exchequer bills—An act to allow ſhips carrying on the ſouthern whale fiſhery to the north of the equator, the ſame premium as they are now entitled to if they do not paſs the equator.—An act to explain the acts of King William, reſpecting the proceedings of ſheriffs and other officers at elections.—An act for the encouragement of ſeamen, and for the better and more effectually manning the navy.—An act to continue and amend ſeveral acts of parliament for regulating the ſhipping, and carrying ſlaves in Britiſh veſſels from the coaſt of Africa.—An act for rendering the payment of creditors more equal and expeditious in Scotland.—[This act appoints the firſt dividend to be made at the end of one year from the ſequeſtration; and every following dividend at the diſtance of ſix months from the preceding: the truſtee, with four fifths of the creditors, however, may apply to the court of ſeſſion after the bankrupt's examinations, who are authoriſed to appoint the firſt dividend to be made at the end of ſix months from the date of the application, and alſo to accelerate the future dividends.]

An act for better preventing offences in obſtructing, deſtroying, or damaging ſhips, and in obſtructing ſeamen, &c.—An act for rebuilding the Tron Church of Glaſgow; for opening certain ſtreets; for removing obſtructions; for building a bridge over the river Clyde; for regulating the weight and meaſure of coals, and the mode of carrying wood and timber on the ſtreets; for enlarging the gaol; for ſelling part of the High or Calton Green; and for ſelling the glebe belonging to the Inner High Church.

An

An Account of EDWARD WORTLEY MONTAGUE, *Jun. Esq.*

WHoever conſiders the rank, connections, talents, and eccentricities of this extraordinary character, will acknowledge that the circumſtances which attended his progreſs through life are well worthy the notice of the public. In the courſe of this narrative it will be ſeen, that the advantages of birth, education, and the moſt flattering proſpects of fortune, avail nothing when unaccompanied by prudence and integrity; that brilliancy of parts will be allowed no ſubſtitute for an irregular conduct, nor the elegancies of literature be admitted to atone for offences againſt decorum.

Edward Wortley Montague was the eldeſt, and, we believe, only ſon of a gentleman who bore the ſame names, and had been an intimate of all the great men, whether literary or political, of the reign of Queen Anne, by Lady Mary, one of the daughters of the Duke of Kingſton, a Lady whoſe writings have long been the ſubjects of public admiration. He was born about the year 1711, and in the early part of his life ſeems, though he afterwards loſt her favour, to have been the object of his mother's tendereſt regard. In the year 1716 he accompanied her on his father's embaſſy to Conſtantinople, and is thus mentioned by her:—"I thank God I have not at all ſuffered in my health, nor (what is dearer to me) in that of my child, by all our fatigues." Letter 7. Again—"If I ſurvive my journey, you ſhall hear from me again. I can ſay with great truth, in the words of Moneſes, I have long learnt to hold myſelf as nothing; but when I think of the fatigue my poor infant muſt ſuffer, I have all a mother's fondneſs in my eyes, and all her tender paſſions in my heart." Letter 21.

During his continuance at Conſtantinople, it was his fortune to be the firſt of the Engliſh nation on whom the preſent eaſy and ſafe mode of inoculating the ſmall pox was tried. Lady Mary his mother, in her 31ſt letter, after deſcribing the manner in which the operation was performed, and the ſucceſs which attended it, adds, "There is no example of any one that has died in it; and you may believe I am well ſatisfied of the ſafety of this experiment, ſince I intend to try it on my dear little ſon. I am patriot enough to take pains to bring this uſeful invention into faſhion in England, and I ſhould not fail to write to ſome of our doctors very particularly about it, if I knew any one of them that I thought had virtue enough to deſtroy ſuch a conſiderable branch of their revenue for the good of mankind. But that diſtemper is too beneficial to them not to expoſe to all their reſentment the hardy wight that ſhould undertake to put an end to it." In this bold experiment Lady Mary was as ſucceſsful as ſhe could hope, and millions have reaſon in conſequence of it to reſound her praiſes. In Mr Maitland's account of inoculating the ſmall-pox, 4to, 1722, p. 7. that gentleman, who attended the embaſſy to Conſtantinople as the ſurgeon, and who firſt began the operation in England, we have the following relation of this firſt experiment: "About this time the ambaſſador's ingenious lady, who had been at ſome pains to ſatisfy her curioſity in this matter, and had made ſome uſeful obſervations on the practice, was ſo thoroughly convinced of the ſafety of it, that ſhe reſolved to ſubmit her only ſon to it, a very hopeful boy of about ſix years of age. She firſt of all ordered me to find out a fit ſubject to take the matter from, and then ſent for an old Greek woman, who had practiſed this way a great many years. After a good deal of trouble and pains I found a proper ſubject, and then the good woman went to work; but ſo aukwardly by the ſhaking of her hand, and put the child to ſo much torture with her blunt and ruſty needle, that I pitied his cries, who had ever been of ſuch ſpirit and courage that hardly any thing of pain could make him cry before; and therefore inoculated the other arm with my own inſtrument, and with ſo little pain to him that he did not in the leaſt complain of it. The operation took in both arms, and ſucceeded perfectly well. After the third day bright red ſpots appeared in his face, then diſappeared; and thus interchangeably (as it commonly happens), till in the night between the ſeventh and eighth day he was obſerved to be a little hot and thirſty, yet remained ſo but a few hours, and then the ſmall-pox came out fair: they became round and yellow like thoſe of the more gentle diſtinct kind; and the red ſpots which appeared firſt were the fulleſt and largeſt of all. They began to cruſt a few days after, and then gently died away; ſo that the young gentleman was quickly in

in a condition to go abroad with safety. He had above an hundred in all upon his body, but without any the least disorder but what I have mentioned; and they all fell off without leaving any one mark or impression behind them. This operation was performed at Pera near Constantinople in March 1717."

In the year 1719 Mr Montague's parents returned to England, and he was placed at Westminster school, where the eccentricity of his character first shewed itself. The events of this part of his life having been exhibited to the view of the public by one who was intimately acquainted with the family of the Montagues during this period, we shall make no scruple of inserting the narrative in the writer's own words*:

"When the notorious Edward Wortley Montague ran away from Westminster school, Mr Forster was requested to use every possible means for the discovery of the fugitive. Every expedient was tried, and every expedient failed of success. The purlieus of Covent Garden were searched in vain. Even the circuit of St Giles's was paced by the friends and relatives of the family. Advertisements, hand bills, all proved inefficacious. The prodigal was not to be found. At last mere accident effected what studied design could not accomplish. The accident was this:

"Mr Forster had some business to transact with the captain of an India ship which was moored at Blackwall. He set out for that place attended by one of the domestics of old Wortley Montague. Scarcely had they entered Blackwall before the voice of a fisherman's boy arrested their attention. They were accustomed to the voice. They conceived it to be very like that of young Montague. They dispatched a sailor after him, under pretence of a desire to purchase some of the fish he had in his basket. The sailor executed his commission, and returned with the boy. They were confirmed in their suspicions. It was indeed young Montague with a basket of plaice, flounders, and other small fish upon his head. When he found himself discovered, he laid his basket down and ran away. The basket, however, being soon owned, the habitation of young Montague was soon found out. He had been bound, by regular indenture of apprenticeship, to a poor, but a very industrious fisherman; and, on inquiry, it appeared that he had for more than one year served his master most faithfully. He cried his fish with an audible voice. He made his bargains with shrewdness, and he returned the purchase money with exactitude. He was brought home, and again placed in school, from which in a very little time he again ran away.

"This second flight was managed more artfully than the first. He took an effectual method to elude for many years the search of his friends. He bound himself to the master of a vessel which sailed for Oporto. This man was a Quaker—what is not always the case, his religious persuasion gave a turn of morality to his actions; he was strictly conscientious. There was a mixture of the parent and of the master in his treatment of young Montague. He found him, as he supposed, a poor deserted friendless boy; he cloathed him decently, fed him regularly, and made a sea-life as comfortable to him as the nature of it would admit. This treatment made very little impression on the mind of young Montague; he was either incapable of gratitude, or the few generous feelings he had were borne down by the wayward humour of his fancy, which, always fickle and constantly roving, impelled him for ever to change the present scene. As soon as the vessel reached Oporto, Montague decamped. Not a syllable of the language did he know, yet he ventured a considerable distance up the country. It was the vintage season. He offered himself as an assistant in any capacity. He was tried and found very useful. For two or three years did he continue in the interior parts of Portugal; and probably he never would have emerged from the situation in which his fancy had placed him, had not the following incident led to a discovery of his parentage.

"Young Montague was ordered to

* This narrative was originally printed in the Public Ledger of Oct. 25. 1777. The writer of it, Mr Forster, was at that time chaplain to the Duchess of Kingston, and being connected with the editor of that paper, the avowed champion of the Duchess in her controversy with Mr Foote, gave him these anecdotes, and some others concerning Mr Pope, which were inserted in that publication. Mr Forster describes himself as having been introduced by Dr Young into Mr Montague's family, in which he resided many years.

drive ſome aſſes to the factory. This taſk was allotted him on account of ſome buſineſs which was to be tranſacted in the Engliſh language. Montague, not dreaming of a diſcovery, ſet out with his group of dull companions. The Engliſh conſul knew him; and his old maſter, the Quaker, being there with his veſſel, the diſcovery was complete. The aſſes were conſigned to another, although not perhaps a better driver. Montague was brought home. Private tuition was judged to be the moſt proper; and Mr Forſter was deſired to complete his education.

"Forſter acquitted himſelf in this department; but young Montague, who ſeemed born to fruſtrate every honourable effort that could be made in his favour, ran away a third time, and entered as a foremaſt-man on board a ſhip bound for the Mediterranean. This provoked old Montague beyond endurance. He now talked of for ever diſclaiming a ſon whom it would never be poſſible to reclaim. Forſter interpoſed. He exerciſed the milder offices of humanity. He pleaded for the prodigal in the true ſpirit of beneficence. He called up all the father in the boſom of old Montague. He offered to take on himſelf the trouble of bringing back the graceleſs wanderer. Old Wortley at laſt conſented, and the buſineſs was accompliſhed.

"Young Montague being returned once more, it was propoſed that he ſhould go abroad for a few years. Forſter engaged to accompany him. Young Montague agreed. A ſtipend was allotted for his ſupport, and the Weſt Indies were choſen as the place of retreat. Thither Mr Forſter accompanied Montague. There he renewed his claſſical ſtudies, and there he continued for ſome years, until, being ſent for by his father, he was, on his return, choſen to a ſeat in parliament." [*To be continued*]

State of Edinburgh in 1783 and 1792 compared.

IN the Magazine for December 1783, there is a compariſon of the ſtate of Edinburgh in the years 1763 and 1783. That compariſon, with ſome additions and notes coming down to the preſent time, has been inſerted in the ſixth volume of Sir J. Sinclair's Statiſtical Account of Scotland, in letters addreſſed to Sir John by Mr Creech, the author. We ſhall lay before our readers the moſt remarkable of theſe additions and notes, from which it will appear, that the alterations ſince 1783, in ſeveral inſtances have been as extraordinary, and even more ſo, than between that time and the year 1763.

In 1763, Edinburgh was almoſt entirely confined within the city walls. The ſuburbs were of ſmall extent. Nicolſon's ſtreet and ſquare, Chapel ſtreet, the greater part of Briſto ſtreet, Crichton ſtreet, George's ſquare*, Teviot-row, Buccleugh ſtreet, St Patrick's ſquare, &c. &c. to the South, were fields and orchards. To the north there was no bridge; and (till of late) the New Town, with all its elegant and magnificent buildings, ſquares, rows, courts, &c. extending upwards of a mile in length, and near half a mile in breadth, did not exiſt. It may with truth be ſaid, that there is not now in Europe a more beautiful terrace than Prince's ſtreet; nor a more elegant ſtreet than George ſtreet. The views from Queen ſtreet, to the north, exhibit a ſcene of grandeur and beauty unparalleled in any city.

It is a moderate calculation to ſay, that three millions Sterling have been expended on building and public improvements in and about the city of Edinburgh ſince 1763; the environs of which cannot be ſurpaſſed in views of the ſublime, the picturesque, and the beautiful.

In 1786, A bridge to the South, over the Cowgate ſtreet, was built, and the areas for building ſhops and houſes on the eaſt and weſt ſides of it, ſold higher than perhaps ever was known in any city, (even in Rome, during the moſt flouriſhing times of the republic or the empire) to wit, at the rate of no leſs than 96,000 l. per ſtatute acre; and ſome areas at the rate of 109,000 l. per acre: —and, in 1790 the area at the eaſt end of Miln's ſquare ſold for above 151,000 l. per acre!

In March 1792—The ground for nine houſes on the north of Charlotte ſquare ſold for 2480 l. or 9l. per foot in front, beſides 6 l. yearly for every forty-two feet in front.

The foundation ſtone of the South bridge, over the ſtreet of the Cowgate, was laid on the 1ſt of Auguſt 1785. The bridge, conſiſting of twenty-two arches, was built—the old houſes were removed

* What is now George's ſquare was in 1763 Roſs Park. It was purchaſed for 1200 l.; and the ground-rents now yield above 1000 l. Sterling per annum to the proprietor.

—elegant new houſes on both ſides were finiſhed—the ſhops occupied—and the ſtreet opened for carriages in March 1788—an operation of aſtoniſhing celerity! By this change, Niddry's, Merlin's, and Peeble's wynds (or lanes) were annihilated; and the oldeſt ſtone-building in Edinburgh was pulled down, where Queen Mary lodged the night after the battle of Carberry hill. It was then (1567) the houſe of Sir Simon Preſton of Craigmiller, Lord Provoſt of Edinburgh.

In 1783, a communication (towards the caſtle) between the Old and New city, was begun by means of an immenſe mound of earth, above 800 feet in length, acroſs a deep moraſs, and made paſſable for carriages in three years. Whilſt the mound was forming, it ſunk, at different periods, above eighty feet on the weſt ſide, and was again filled up. Eighteen hundred cart-loads of earth, from the foundations of the houſes then digging in the New Town, were, (upon an average) laid upon this mound every day. This is a work unrivalled by any but Alexander the Great's at Tyre.

The height of this mound, from the ſurface of the ground, which was formerly a lake, is at the ſouth end 92 feet, and at the north end 58 feet. The quantity of earth that appears at preſent above the ſurface, meaſures 290,167 cubical yards; and, it is moderate to ſay, that half as much is below the ſurface. This makes the mound, as it ſtands at preſent, 435,250 cubical yards of travelled or carried earth. Then, allowing three cart-loads to each cubical yard of earth, there muſt be 1,305,750 cart-loads in this mound! It began by the magiſtrates accommodating the builders in the New Town with a place to lay their rubbiſh; and this noble and uſeful communication coſt the city only the expence of ſpreading the earth. Had the city paid for digging and driving the earth, it would have coſt them 32,643 l. 15 s. Sterling, ſuppoſing the digging, carting, and driving as low as 6d. per cart-load. It is not yet nearly completed to its full breadth.

The extent of Edinburgh at preſent is as follows. From the weſt end of Fountain bridge to the eaſt end of Abbey Hill is above two Engliſh miles. From Broughton on the north to the Grange toll-bar on the ſouth, is about two Engliſh miles. The circumference, by the report of a gentleman who walked round it in order to aſcertain this point, is as nearly as he could eſtimate, ſeven Engliſh miles.

In 1786, the valued rents of houſes in Edinburgh which pay ceſs or land-tax, were more than double what they were in 1763; and in 1791 they were more than triple. In 1635 they were 19,211 l.; in 1688, 24,353 l.; in 1751, 31,497 l.; in 1783, 54,371 l.; in 1786, 66,000 l.; in 1792, 68,997 l.; in 1791, with Leith and Canongate, 103,922 l.; in 1792, with ditto 106,602 l.

In 1763, the revenue of the poſt-office of Edinburgh was 11,942 l. per ann.

In 1783, the ſame revenue was upwards of 40,000 l. and is ſince much increaſed.

In 1698, Sir Robert Sinclair of Stevenſon had a grant from King William, of the whole revenue of the poſt-office of Scotland, with a penſion of 300 l. per ann. to keep up the poſt. Sir Robert, after deliberation, gave up the grant, as thinking it diſadvantageous,

A curious fact may alſo be here inſerted. In 16[illegible]4, Charles I. gave a grant to Meſſrs Dalmahoy and Davidſon, for the excluſive ſale of Tobacco in the kingdom of Scotland, for the ſpace of ſeven years, upon their paying into the Exchequer L. 100. per ann.—From 1790 to 1791, the revenue ariſing from Tobacco (Cuſtoms and Exciſe) was 62,211 l. 6 s.

In 1786 two ſtage-coaches, one of which carried the mail, ſet out from Edinburgh daily, and reached London in ſixty hours, by the ſame road that required twelve or ſixteen days for the eſtabliſhed coach in 1763. A perſon may now ſet out on Sunday afternoon after divine ſervice from Edinburgh to London; may ſtay a whole day in London; and be again in Edinburgh on Saturday at ſix in the morning! The diſtance from Edinburgh to London is 400 miles.—Forty years ago, it was common for people to make their will, before ſetting out on a London journey.

In 1783 the hackney coaches which ply the ſtreets were triple the number of thoſe in 1763, and in 1790 many elegant hackney chariots were added. One hackney coach lately coſt a hundred guineas, and the horſes eighty guineas.

In 1783, the Society of Antiquaries was conſtituted by royal charter, and in 1792, publiſhed the firſt volume of their Tranſactions.

In 1783, the Royal Society of Edinburgh was conſtituted by royal charter, and publiſhed the firſt volume of their

Tranſactions

Tranſactions in March 1788, and a ſecond in 1790.

From 1780 to 1786, Edinburgh produced two periodical papers, the Mirror and the Lounger, which have met with much public approbation. No other periodical paper of note has appeared in Britain ſince the World and the Connoiſſeur, in 1753 and 1754.

In 1786, a Chamber of Commerce was conſtituted by royal charter, for protecting and encouraging the commercial and manufacturing intereſts of the country. This inſtitution has led the public attention to many uſeful objects, and has obtained many ſalutary regulations and laws reſpecting the general commerce of the country.

There was no law in Scotland making the wilful ſinking of ſhips a capital crime, till obtained by means of this chamber.

The minutes of the proceedings of the chamber are printed every year, and diſtributed to the members on the third Wedneſday of January.

In 1790, A ſociety for improvement of wool was inſtituted by Sir John Sinclair. This inſtitution has had the effect of rouſing attention to this valuable article of manufacture; and has excited much emulation among the farmers and gentlemen. Much labour and expence has been beſtowed in collecting the beſt breeds of ſheep, foreign and domeſtic, and ſpreading them over the country.

In 1791, a ſociety was inſtituted by a few lay ſons of clergymen, for the benefit of the children of the clergy of the eſtabliſhed church of Scotland; and in 1792, the ſubſcribers to this laudable purpoſe were ſo conſiderable, that they obtained a royal charter of incorporation.

The ſtipends of the clergy, it muſt be allowed, have not kept pace with the increaſing progreſs and commerce of the country. It is of great importance to ſociety that ſome means ſhould be deviſed to make the ſituation of their families as comfortable as poſſible.

In 1763, the ſtock of the ſociety for propagating Chriſtian knowledge amounted to 30,000 l.

In 1792, the ſame ſtock amounted to about 100,000 l. This fund it is believed is moſt faithfully applied to the object of the inſtitution. An hundred and ſixty thouſand children have been educated by this ſociety, and there are ten thouſand in their ſchools this year 1792.

The Fund eſtabliſhed in 1744 for the miniſters widows had been calculated on ſuch juſt principles, that in 1792 the ſtock was above 90,000 l. This ſtock is lent out at preſent on heritable ſecurity, at 4½ per cent.

In 1789, the foundation of a magnificent New College was laid on the 16th of November; the old college having become ruinous, and the claſs-rooms being unfit to contain the number of ſtudents who reſorted to this celebrated ſchool of ſcience and literature. So popular was this meaſure, that in five months the voluntary ſubſcriptions amounted to 16,869 l. and they are now 31,600 l. The eſtimate for completing the whole is about 63,000 l. The ſix columns in the front of this elegant new building are not to be equalled in Britain. The ſhaft of each is 23 feet high and 3 feet diameter, of one entire ſtone.

In 1763, the number of ſtudents at the college of Edinburgh was about 500.

In 1791, the number of ſtudents enterin the college books was 1255. And in 1792 the number was 1306.

In 1788, a magnificent pile of building was finiſhed, for keeping the public records and papers of Scotland, called the Regiſter Office. It had been about 18 years in its progreſs, from the time of laying the foundation ſtone. It has coſt 36,000 l.

In 1788, a large and expenſive building was erected by ſubſcription, called the Circus, for the purpoſe of exhibiting feats of horſemanſhip, and pantomime entertainments. The money received the firſt 4 months of this exhibition was 3000 l.

In 1792 the Circus was converted into a Playhouſe, and Edinburgh has now two regular Theatres.

In 1763, there were two newſpapers, printed in very ſmall folio, and the advertiſements in each were from 10 to 20.

In 1783, the half of an Edinburgh newſpaper, which was bought in 1740 for 36 l. was ſold for 1300 l.

In 1790, there were four eſtabliſhed newſpapers. And in 1792 ſix newſpapers, viz. Courant, Mercury, Advertiſer, Herald, Caledonian Chronicle, and Gazetteer. The ſize of the paper is as large as any of the kind in Britain, and the advertiſements in ſome of them are from 60 to 100, ſometimes more, notwithſtanding a heavy and increaſed duty both on the paper and advertiſements.

In 1763, there were 396 four-wheeled carriages

carriages entered to pay duty, and 462 two-wheeled carriages.

In 1790, there were 1427 four-wheeled carriages entered to pay duty, and 462 two-wheeled: And of wains and carts 6450. Till of late the wains and carts could not be aſcertained.

In 1763, there were no iron-founderies near Edinburgh. The Carron Company's work was the only one of the kind in Scotland, and it had been eſtabliſhed but a few years.

In 1792, there were many extenſive iron-founderies in Scotland, and ſeveral in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh. Caſt iron, which was formerly imported, is now exported in great quantities.

In 1792, there are ſeveral button manufactories lately eſtabliſhed in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh which were unknown in any former period.

In 1792, manufactories of ſhawls and caſſimirs have been lately eſtabliſhed and brought to wonderful perfection.

It is eſtimated that the conſumpt of coals in Edinburgh (on an average) amounts to 500 tons per day.

In 1763, the ſtarch manufacture was little known or practiſed; and only about 37,000 pounds weight were manufactured.

In 1790, there were ſeveral ſtarch manufactories. The quantity entered was about 750,000 pounds weight. The increaſe, 713,000 lib.

N. B. A very great proportion of this is uſed for hair powder; but the quantity cannot be aſcertained, as the whole is entered under the denomination *Starch*. One ſtarch manufacturer has paid at the rate of 700 l. of duty every ſix weeks.

In 1763, the revenue ariſing from the Diſtillery, in Scotland, amounted to 4739 l. 18 s. 10 d.

In 1783, the revenue ariſing from the Diſtillery amounted to 192,000 l.; conſequently 600,000 gallons of ſpirits muſt at leaſt have been diſtilled *. Since July 1786, the duty has been levied by licence on the contents of the ſtills. The quantity that might reaſonably be expected from the number of ſtills entered ſhould be thus: In the Lowlands, 1,000,000, in the Highlands, 696,000 gallons.

N. B. The legiſlature would ſurely act wiſely, by lowering the duty on malt-liquor, and increaſing it on ſpirits. Ardent ſpirits, ſo eaſily obtained, are hurtful to the health, induſtry, and morals of the people.

In 1763, the groſs revenue of the exciſe was about 130,200 l.

In 1790, the groſs revenue of the exciſe was about 500,000 l.

At the time of the Union there were no ſtamp-duties in Scotland.

In 1790, the revenue on ſtamps was above 80,000 l. per ann.

In 1763, there was one glaſs-houſe at Leith, for the manufacture of green bottles.

In 1783, there were three glaſs houſes; in 1790 there were ſix; and as fine chryſtal and window-glaſs is made at Leith as any where in Europe.

In 1763, the quantity of glaſs manufactured in Scotland amounted to 1,769,712 pounds weight.

In 1790, the quantity of glaſs manufactured, amounted to 9,059,904 pounds weight. Increaſe 7,290,192.

In 1763, there were three paper-mills in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh.

In 1790, there were twelve paper-mills in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh; and a vaſt quantity of printing paper was ſent to London, from whence it uſed formerly to be brought. Some of theſe paper-mills are upon a more extenſive ſcale than any in Britain.

In 1763, the quantity of paper manufactured was 6400 reams.

In 1791, the quantity of paper manufactured was upwards of 100,000 reams. Increaſe 93,600 reams.

In 1763, there were ſix printing houſes in Edinburgh.

In 1790, there were ſixteen printing-houſes in Edinburgh.

In 1763 the printed cottons manufactured amounted to 150,000 yards.

In 1790, the printed cottons manufactured amounted to 4,500,000 yards. Increaſe 4,350,000 yards.

In 1763, the Royal Bank Stock ſold at the rate of 160 l. per cent. In 1791, Royal Bank new Stock ſold at 240 l. per cent.

N. B. It would be too tedious to enter into a detail of the hiſtory and progreſs of this Bank. The capital at preſent is above 600,000 l.

The original ſhares of the Bank of Scotland, or Old Bank, of 83 l. 6 s. 8 d. ſold, in 1763, at 119 l. and, in 1791, at 180 l.

N. B.

* In 1708, the year of the Union, the quantity of ſpirits diſtilled from malted corn was 50,844⅝ gallons; in 1760, 145,460; in 1784, 268,503; and in 1791, 1,696,000.

N. B. This bank has lately obtained an act of parliament for doubling its capital, or to raiſe it from 300,000 l. to 600,000 l.

The Britiſh Linen Company's Stock, in 1763, and for many years later, ſold at 40 l per cent. below par.

In 1792, 336 l. of the ſtock of this company ſold for 545 l. that is 162 l. 4 s. 1½ d. per cent.

In the year 1769, the Douglas and Co. Bank was inſtituted, and the ſtock ſubſcribed amounted to 150,000 l. In a few years after, this bank by miſmanagement failed; and it is ſaid, this failure occaſioned land to be brought into the market, to the value of 750,000 l.

Although this loſs was hurtful to many individuals, the country was highly benefited; for the money having been beſtowed principally on the improvement of the ſoil, the gain was laſting, and general.

In 1763, Heriot's Hoſpital, which holds a great deal of land in the vicinity of Edinburgh, gave feus of their ground at the rate of from 3 to 4 bolls of barley per acre per annum.

In 1790, Heriot's Hoſpital feued their land at the rate of from 8 to 10 bolls per acre yearly.

N. B. George Heriot, who founded this hoſpital for the education of boys, was jeweller to James VI. of Scotland and I. of England. He furniſhed jewels to Prince Charles, afterwards King Charles I. when he went to the court of Spain, 1623.

Theſe jewels were never paid for by James; but, when Charles I. came to the throne, the debt to Heriot was allowed to his truſtees, in part of their purchaſe of the barony of Broughton, then crown-lands, in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh. Theſe lands are now a part of the foundation of this Hoſpital, the revenue of which is at preſent between 3000 l. and 4000 l. per annum.

The ſum that now produces this revenue, was, in 1627, 29,325 l. 10 s. 1⅓ d.; which was lent out for many years at intereſt. The building of the Hoſpital, (from a plan by Inigo Jones), coſt 27,000 l. Intereſt of money then was 10 per cent. There are 125 boys in the Hoſpital, who are maintained and educated from 7 to 14 years.

The Trinity Hoſpital is a charitable foundation for decayed burgeſſes, or their widows and daughters, not under 50 years of age. The revenue in land, houſes, and intereſt of money, is about 1100 l. per annum. There are 54 old men and women in the Hoſpital, viz. 14 men and 40 women.

The Merchant Maiden Hoſpital is a charitable foundation for the education and maintenance of daughters of merchant burgeſſes of Edinburgh, from 8 years of age to 15. The revenue is about 1400 l per annum. There are 80 girls in this hoſpital at preſent.

The Trades Maiden Hoſpital, is a charitable foundation for the daughters of decayed tradeſmen, members of the 14 incorporations. They are educated from 8 years of age to 15. The revenue is about 650 l. per annum. There are 60 girls in the Hoſpital.

Watſon's Hoſpital is a charitable foundation for the education of boys, the ſons or grandſons of decayed merchants members of the Merchant Company. The ſum mortified for this purpoſe by George Watſon, a merchant, in 1727 was 12,000 l. The revenue of this Hoſpital is now nearly 2000 l. per annum. The boys are maintained and educated from eight to fifteen years of age. When put out apprentices, an apprentice-fee of 25 l. is allowed, and, if they have behaved well during their apprenticeſhip, they are allowed 50 l. to begin the world. There are 70 boys in this Hoſpital.

The Orphan Hoſpital is a charitable foundation for maintaining and educating orphans (boys and girls) from any quarter of the kingdom. They are received at 7, and remain till 13 or 14 years of age. They are taught various trades. They make all their own cloaths, ſhoes, bind their own books, &c. There are 160 boys and girls in this Hoſpital.

The ſtock of the Royal Infirmary, which in 1750 was 5000 l. in 1790 was 36,000 l. This Infirmary admits above 2000 patients annually; and, on an average, one only in 25 dies. This, on compariſon with other hoſpitals, is not to be equalled in Europe. An account of the moſt celebrated hoſpitals in Europe has been publiſhed; and, in ſome, 1 in 11 dies; in others 1 in 13, and 1 in 16. It is daily attended by three phyſicians; and the members of the Royal College of ſurgeons attend monthly in their turns. During the ſitting of the College, (from October to May), two of the Profeſſors of Medicine give

give clinical lectures, on the cafes of a felected number of patients.

In 1763, one hundred ftudents attended the Infirmary.

In 1791, three hundred and twenty-three ftudents attended the Infirmary.

In 1776, a public Difpenfary was built by fubfcription, and fupported by voluntary contributions. This charity is for patients afflicted with chronic difeafes or fuch as render admiffion to an hofpital improper or unneceffary. They receive advice and medicine gratis; and in the year 1791, no lefs than 15,450 patients had been relieved.

The firft fpring-water brought to fupply Edinburgh was in 1681. A leaden pipe of 3 inches bore was then laid from Comifton, about 3½ miles fouth-weft of the city, by one Brufchi, a German engineer, and there was no other pipe completed till about the year 1722, when one of 4½ inches was laid, Thefe in time were found infufficient for fupplying the inhabitants; and, in 1787, an iron pipe of 5 inches diameter was added. A fecond iron pipe of 7 inches diameter was laid in 1790; and additional fprings three miles farther fouth than the former were taken in. Thefe pipes have coft the city of Edinburgh an immenfe fum of money, the laft one having coft above 20,000 l. The refervoir on the Caftle-hill contains about 300 tons, and the new one at Heriot's hofpital contains nearly the fame quantity. Edinburgh is amply fupplied with as fine fpring-water as any in Europe, and Leith now partakes of the fame advantage. On the 10th of May 1792, after three weeks of drought, thefe fprings, at the fountain-head, yielded 1060 Scots pints (or 4240 Englifh) per minute, or 3000 tons in 24 hours*.

In 1763, and for fome years after, there was one fhip that made an annual voyage to Peterfburg; and never brought tallow, if any other cargo offered. Three tons of tallow were imported into Leith in 1763, which came from Newcaftle.

In 1783, The fhips from Leith and the Frith of Forth to the Baltic amounted to fome hundreds. They make two voyages in the year, and fometimes three, In 1786, above 2500 tons of tallow were imported directly from the Baltic into Leith. The importation of Baltic goods into Leith is furpaffed by only one, or at moft two ports in Britain.

In 1763, Every fhip from London or Peterfburg to Leith brought part of her cargo in foap.

In 1783, every fhip that went from Leith to London carried away part of her cargo in foap.

In 1763, the quantity of foap manufactured was half a million of pounds weight.

In 1790, the quantity of foap manufactured was fix millions of pounds. Increafe five millions and an half.

In 1763, the quantity of candles that were entered amounted to 1,400,000 lbs.

In 1780, the quantity was 2,200,000 lbs.

In 1791, the quantity was 3,000,000 lbs. The increafe of this article fhews the progrefs of manufactures, for it is believed few candles are either imported or exported.

In 1783, the increafe of tonnage in fhipping belonging to the port of Leith fince 1763, was 42,234 tons. In 1791, the regiftered tonnage of Leith was 130,000 tons.

* The increafe of inhabitants may, in fome meafure, be judged of from the above circumftance: Before the above period they muft have been fupplied with water from pit wells, of which great numbers were on the fouth of the Cowgate-ftreet. The increafe of inhabitants alfo appears from a lift of families taken *anno* 1687, in the fix parifhes of which the Old Town of Edinburgh then confifted, amounting to 3333, which at an average of fix to a family, would have made the number of inhabitants 19,998 within the walls of the city. Like London, the fuburbs are now more extenfive than the city.

In 1775, the number of families in Edinburgh, Leith, and the fuburbs, as far as could be afcertained, by a furvey for roadmoney, (many induftrioufly avoiding the furvey) amounted to 13,806; this, at the fame rate of fix to a family, (which is held to be a proper ground of calculation in Edinburgh), makes the number of inhabitants 82,836. Befides, this number is exclufive of the caftle, all the hofpitals, poor houfes, infirmary, difpenfary, &c.—Arnot, upon the fame data, fays 80,836—but this is a typographical error.—Since 1775, the city and fuburbs have been much extended; and the inhabitants muft alfo have greatly increafed.

N. B. It is a ftriking fact, that either the former population of Edinburgh has been very erroneoufly repreſented, or the luxury of the prefent inhabitants has increafed in a very uncommon degree; becaufe, without much apparent increafe of population, the valued rent of the city and fuburbs, according to the cefs-books, has been more than doubled.

In

In 1763, there was no ſuch thing known, or uſed, as an umbrella; but an eminent ſurgeon who had occaſion to walk a great deal in the courſe of his buſineſs, uſed one about the year 1780; and in 1783, umbrellas were much uſed, and continue to be ſo, and many umbrella warehouſes are opened, and a conſiderable trade carried on in this article. The faſhion is ſpread through Scotland.

The quantity of wheat made into flour at the Water of Leith mills, belonging to the incorporation of bakers, was, in 1750, 22,762 Mid-Lothian bolls*; in 1760, 33,887; in 1770, 42,895; and in 1791, 48,257.

This gives the proportional increaſe at theſe mills only; for beſides theſe, there are Bell's Mills, Silver Mills, Canon Mills, Leith Mills, &c. that grind flour for the city, all of which have increaſed their quantities in proportion. The bakers of Dalkeith, Muſſelburgh, and Laſwade, alſo ſend flour and bread to the Edinburgh market. There muſt now be above 150,000 bolls of wheat annually conſumed in this metropolis.

The quantity of butcher-meat can only be aſcertained by the number of hides; and, for that reaſon, no account can be obtained of the quantity brought to the Edinburgh market by the country butchers, who bring a great deal thrice every week throughout the year.

The number killed in Edinburgh is as follows.

In 1775, 8,354 oxen, 6,792 calves, 39,370 ſheep, 47,360 lambs.

In 1776, Edinburgh and Leith included, 10,091 oxen, 8,305 calves, 49,212 ſheep, 78,076 lambs.

In 1790, Edinburgh only, 11,792 oxen; 4,500 calves, 37,390 ſheep, and 49,200 lambs.

N. B. The number of hogs and pigs cannot be aſcertained.

In 1778, there were 8,400 barrels of oyſters exported from the city's fiſhing grounds. This trade was increaſing ſo much as to threaten the total deſtruction of the oyſter-beds. The magiſtrates have therefore prohibited the exportation, and even the fiſhing of oyſters under a certain ſize.

There are immenſe quantities of ſtrawberries ſold in Edinburgh market, during the ſhort period that they continue. They are ſold, upon an average, at 6d. the Scots pint, equal to four Engliſh pints, and without any ſtem or huſk, as in other places. It is eſtimated that 100,000 Scots or 400,000 Engliſh pints are annually ſold, in favourable ſeaſons, in the city and ſuburbs; value 2500l. It is impoſſible to eſtimate the quantity conſumed at the pleaſure gardens and places of entertainment in the neighbourhood of the city. It is known that an acre of ſtrawberries has produced above 50l.

It is eſtimated that 1000l. a-year is paid in Edinburgh, during the months of June, July, Auguſt, and September, for butter milk, or *ſour* milk, as it is called; it is ſold at one penny the Scotch pint, or four Engliſh pints.

In 1763, Wine was ſeldom ſeen, or in ſmall quantity, at the tables of the middle rank of people.

In 1791, every tradeſman in decent circumſtances preſents wine after dinner; and many in plenty and variety*.

In 1763, the collections at the church-doors for the poor amounted to 1500l. annually, and upwards. In 1783, they had fallen to 1000l. and in 1791 they were 1200l. † N. B. Theſe collections reſpect the eſtabliſhed churches of the city

* Two bolls are nearly equal to an Engliſh quarter.

* In 1708, the year of the Union, 288,336 barrels of two penny ale paid duty; in 1720, 520,478½; and in 1784, only 97,577½ barrels. This is a ſtriking proof of the decreaſe of malt liquor, and of the conſequent increaſe of the uſe of wine and ſpirituous liquors. See the note, p. 534.

† It may be mentioned here, as a curious fact, that, for more than half of this century, one of the ſmalleſt churches in Edinburgh (the Tolbooth Church) has collected more money for the poor, at the time of diſpenſing the ſacrament, than eight other churches did upon the ſame occaſion in 1783.

With the beſt intention, a Sunday evening's ſermon, (by the miniſters of Edinburgh in rotation) was inſtituted for the inſtruction of ſervants who might have been detained from public worſhip during the day; but this, it is ſaid, has been perverted by many to bad purpoſes, and made an excuſe for idleneſs and vice.

There is another evening ſermon, for the common people, ſupported by private ſubſcriptions, which it is ſaid has been attended with beneficial effects, owing to the care and attention of the managers.

There are two other Sunday evening lectures, one in the Chapel of Eaſe, and one in the Gaelic Chapel: in this laſt the ſervice is in the Erſe language for Highlanders.

city only. There are many chapels and meetings of different perſuaſions not included.

In 1763, the fines collected by the kirk-treaſurer for baſtard children amounted to 154 l.; and, upon an average of ten ſucceeding years, they were 190 l.

In 1783, the fines for baſtard children amounted to 600 l. and have ſince greatly increaſed.

In 1748, the firſt correction houſe for diſorderly FEMALES was built, and it coſt 198 l. 4½ l.

N. B. This is the only one Edinburgh yet has.

In 1791, manners had been for ſome years ſo looſe, and crimes ſo frequent, that the foundation of a large new houſe of correction, or Bridewell, was laid on the 30th of November, which, on the loweſt calculation, will coſt 12,000 l.; and this plan is on a reduced ſcale of what was at firſt thought abſolutely neceſſary.

In 1763, that is from June 1763 to June 1764, the expence of the correction houſe amounted to 27 l. 16 s. 1½ d.

In 1791, and ſome years previous to it, the expence of the correction houſe had riſen to near 300 l. ten times what it had been in the former period; and there is not room for containing the half of thoſe that ought to be confined to hard labour.

In 1763, there were five or ſix brothels, or houſes of bad fame, and a very few of the loweſt and moſt ignorant order of females ſculked about the ſtreets at night. A perſon might have gone from the caſtle to Holyroodhouſe, (the then length of the city), at any hour of the night, without being accoſted by a ſingle *ſtreet walker*. Street-robbery and pocket-picking were unknown.

In 1783, the number of brothels had increaſed twenty fold, and the *women of the town* more than a hundred fold. Every quarter of the city and ſuburbs was infeſted with multitudes of females abandoned to vice, and a great many at a very early period of life, before paſſion could miſlead, or reaſon teach them right from wrong. Street robbers, pick-pockets, and thieves, had much increaſed*.

In 1763, houſe-breaking and robbery were extremely rare. Many people thought it unneceſſary to lock their doors at night.

In 1783, 1784, 1785, 1786, and 1787, houſe-breaking, theft, and robbery were aſtoniſhingly frequent; and many of theſe crimes were committed by boys whoſe age prevented them from being objects of capital puniſhment. The culprits were uniformly apprehended in houſes of bad fame, in which they were protected and encouraged in their depredations on the public. During the winter 1787, many daring robberies and ſhop-breakings were committed, by means before unthought of; but the gang were diſcovered, by one of them becoming evidence againſt the reſt, and the others ſuffered capital puniſhment.

In 1763, and many years preceding and following, the execution of criminals was rare: Three annually were reckoned the average for the whole kingdom of Scotland. There were three ſucceeding years, (1774, 1775, 1776), in which there was not an execution in Edinburgh.

In 1783, there were ſix criminals under ſentence of death in Edinburgh jail, in one week; and, upon the autumn circuit, no leſs than thirty-ſeven capital indictments were iſſued.

During the winter 1791-92, there was not a robbery, houſe-breaking, ſhop-breaking, nor a theft publicly known, to the amount of forty ſhillings, within the city of Edinburgh; not a perſon accuſed of a capital crime; and, in the jail, only 20 for petty offences, and 19 confined for ſmall debts. †

In

change of manners ſhould have ariſen, and the probable conſequences of its increaſe to the ſtate? Vice ſoon ſpreads its influence from individuals to families—from families to cities—from cities to the empire,—and an empire corrupted is an empire loſt.

In high life, the change of manners is equally aſtoniſhing, and alarming to the ſtate, —witneſs the almoſt daily trials for *crim. con.*

It is believed that one great ſource of the evil pointed out will be found in the licentiouſneſs of the preſs, in the preſent day; and another in the neglect of religious education.—A tax on novels would be a ſalutary meaſure in government.

* A late calculator eſtimates 40,000 proſtitutes in London.—That is 40,000 wretched human beings in one city, not only loſt to themſelves and to ſociety, but the cauſe of extending deſtruction to others. Is it not worthy of enquiry, how this aſtoniſhing

† To contraſt this with London, there were, April 20th, 1792, in Newgate, 406 priſoners, of whom 185 were debtors, 15 under ſentence of death, 19 reſpited during

In 1789, A ſociety was inſtituted for promoting religious knowledge among the poor, or the ignorant and indigent members of the community. No ſociety is more likely to be of benefit. They print books of moral and religious inſtruction, which are diffuſed among the lower ranks. This was a favourite ſcheme of the late Lord Kames, but it was never carried into execution in his time. A worthy lady left, in 1792, ſeven hundred pounds to promote the object of this inſtitution.

In 1763, there was no ſuch diverſion as public cock-fighting in Edinburgh.

In 1783, there were many public cock-fighting matches or mains as they are technically termed; and a regular cock-pit was built for the accommodation of this ſchool of gambling and cruelty, where every diſtinction of rank and character is levelled.

In 1790, the cock-pit continued to be frequented.

Before 1790, there never was ſuch a thing known as profeſſed bruiſers. But in the courſe of that year a perſon from England opened a public ſchool for teaching boxing, or pugiliſm, as it is termed; and he had ſeveral public exhibitions at his ſchool, but few pupils. This branch of education does not correſpond with the mild genius of Chriſtianity, which we profeſs; and it can be looked on only with pity, even when practiſed among ſavages and barbarians.

In 1792, this folly, which had been borrowed from the ſouth, was totally given up.

In 1790, among the lower orders ſwearing had increaſed greatly. And on trials in the courts of law, perjury had alſo increaſed.

In 1791, immoderate drinking, or puſhing the bottle, as it is called, was rather out of faſhion among genteel people. Every one was allowed to do as he pleaſed, in filling or drinking his glaſs. The means of hoſpitality and the frequency of ſhewing it had increaſed; and exceſs on ſuch occaſions had decreaſed.

In 1763, there was one dancing aſſembly room; the profits of which went to the ſupport of the Charity-Workhouſe. Minuets were danced by each ſet, pre-

his Majeſty's pleaſure, 80 tranſports, 80 under orders of impriſonment for certain determinate periods, and 27 for trial.—This is the account of one priſon only in London.

vious to the country dances. Strict regularity with reſpect to dreſs and decorum, and great dignity of manners, were obſerved.

In 1786, the old aſſembly room was uſed for the accommodation of the city-guard. There were three new elegant aſſembly rooms at Edinburgh, beſides one at Leith; but the Charity-Workhouſe was unprovided for to the extent of its neceſſities.—Minuets were given up, and country dances only uſed, which had often a nearer reſemblance to a game of romps, than to elegant and graceful dancing. Dreſs, particularly by the men, was much neglected; and many of them reeled from the tavern, fluſtered with wine, to an aſſembly of as elegant and beautiful women as any in Europe.

In 1763, the company at the public aſſemblies met at five o'clock in the afternoon, and the dancing began at ſix, and ended at eleven, by public orders of the manager, which were never tranſgreſſed.

In 1783, the public aſſemblies met at eight and nine o'clock, and the Lady Directreſs, ſometimes, did not make her appearance till ten *. The young Maſters and Miſſes, who would have been mortified not to have ſeen out the ball, thus returned home at three or four in the morning, and yawned and gaped, and complained of headachs all the next day.

In 1790 and 1791, the public aſſemblies were little frequented. Private balls were much in faſhion, with elegant ſuppers after them, and the companies ſeldom parted till three, four, or five in the morning.

In 1783, the funds of the Charity Workhouſe were inſufficient to maintain the poor of the community entitled by law to public charity. The courts of law however, and all who call themſelves members of thoſe courts, pay no poor's money, nor lamp or guard money, although the moſt opulent part of the community; whilſt they ſend, at the ſame time, a very great proportion of managers to diſpoſe of funds to which they do not contribute; and crowd the houſe with their poor, to whoſe ſupport they do not pay. This privilege is pleaded on old acts of parliament, at a period when the courts were ambulatory:—But now that they have been ſtationary for near

* A new inſtitution, that of a Maſter of Ceremonies for the City Aſſemblies, took place in 1787.

two

two centuries, it is full time it were given up. There is no ſuch privilege exiſting any where elſe in Britain. The courts of law in London claim no ſuch exemption; nor would it be allowed if they did. The regulations and cuſtoms of Henry VIII. would ill accord with the preſent ſtate of England.

Account of Dr BLACKLOCK *concluded*, p. 476.

IN that part which relates to the education of the blind, one direction is rather ſingular, though it ſeems extremely proper. The author ſtrongly recommends to their parents and relations to accuſtom them to an early exertion of their own active powers, though at the riſk of their perſonal ſafety.

"Parents and relations ought never to be too ready in offering their aſſiſtance to the blind in any office which they can perform, or in any acquiſition which they can procure for themſelves, whether they are prompted by amuſement or neceſſity. Let a blind boy be permitted to walk through the neighbourhood without a guide, not only though he ſhould ſuffer ſome hazard, but even though he ſhould ſuffer ſome pain.

If he has a mechanical turn, let him not be denied the uſe of edge-tools; for it is better that he ſhould loſe a little blood, or even break a bone, than be perpetually confined to the ſame place, debilitated in his frame, and depreſſed in his mind.—Such a being can have no employment but to feel his own weakneſs, and become his own tormentor; or to transfer to others all the malignity and peeviſhneſs ariſing from the natural, adventitious, or imaginary evils which he feels.—Scars, fractures, and diſlocations in his body, are trivial misfortunes compared with imbecility, timidity, or fretfulneſs of mind. Beſides the ſenſible and dreadful effects which inactivity muſt have in relaxing the nerves, and conſequently in depreſſing the ſpirits, nothing can be more productive of jealouſy, envy, peeviſhneſs, and every paſſion that corrodes the ſoul to agony, than a painful impreſſion of dependence on others, and of our inſufficiency to our own happineſs. This impreſſion, which even in his moſt improved ſtate will be too deeply felt by every blind man, is redoubled by that utter incapacity of action which muſt reſult from the officious humanity of thoſe who would anticipate or ſupply all his wants, who would prevent all his motions, who would do or procure every thing for him without his own interpoſition."

This direction was probably ſuggeſted from the author's own feeling of the want of that boldneſs and independence which the means it recommends are calculated to produce; as the following deſcription of low ſpirits might perhaps be more ſtrongly painted from that languor to which his ſenſibility of mind and delicate frame of body ſometimes expoſed him.

"We have more than once hinted, during the courſe of this article, that the blind, as liable to all the inconveniences of ſedentary life, are peculiarly ſubjected to that diſorder which may be called tædium vitæ, or low ſpirits. This indiſpoſition may be ſaid to comprehend in it all the other diſeaſes and evils of human life; becauſe, by its immediate influence on the mind, it aggravates the weight and bitterneſs of every calamity to which we are obnoxious. In a private letter, we have heard it deſcribed as a formidable precipice in the regions of miſery, between the awful gulphs of ſuicide on the one hand and phrenſy on the other, into either of which a gentle breeze, according to the force of its impulſe, and the line of its direction, may irrecoverably plunge the unhappy victim; yet from both of which he may providentially eſcape. Though the ſhades of the metaphor may perhaps be unnaturally deepened, yet thoſe who have felt the force of the malady will not fail to repreſent it by the moſt dreadful images which its own feelings can ſuggeſt. Parents and tutors, therefore, if they have the leaſt pretence to conſcience or humanity, cannot be too careful in obſerving and obviating the firſt ſymptoms of this impending plague.

If the limbs of your blind child or pupil be tremulous; if he is apt to ſtart, and eaſily ſuſceptible of ſurpriſe; if he finds it difficult to ſleep; if his ſlumbers, when commenced, are frequently interrupted, and attended with perturbation; if his ordinary exerciſes appear to him more terrible and more inſuperable than uſual; if his appetite become languid and his digeſtion ſlow; if agreeable occurrences give him leſs pleaſure, and adverſe events more pain than they ought to inſpire;—this is the criſis of vigorous interpoſition."

The imagination which the muſe of terror indulges, while ſhe ſometimes ſuffers pain from the indulgence, may be traced

traced in the cautions which he gives againſt allowing the minds of the blind to be impreſſed with frightful tales.

"Thoſe philoſophers who have attempted to break the alliance between darkneſs and ſpectres, were certainly inſpired by laudable motives. But they muſt give us leave to aſſert, that there is a natural and eſſential connection betwixt night and orcus.

Were we endued with ſenſes to adverti ſe us of every noxious object before its contiguity could render it formidable, our panics would probably be leſs frequent and ſenſible than we really feel them. Darkneſs and ſilence, therefore, have ſomething dreadful in them, becauſe they ſuperſede the vigilance of thoſe ſenſes which give us the earlieſt notices of things.

If you talk to a blind boy of inviſible beings, let benevolence be an inſeparable ingredient in their character. You may, if you pleaſe, tell him of departed ſpirits, anxious for the welfare of their ſurviving friends; of miniſtring angels, who deſcend with pleaſure from heaven to execute the purpoſes of their Maker's benignity; you may even regale his imagination with the ſportive gambols and innocent frolics of fairies; but let him hear as ſeldom as poſſible, even in ſtories which he knows to be fabulous, of vindictive ghoſts, vindictive fiends, or avenging furies. They ſeize and preoccupy every avenue of terror which is open in the ſoul; nor are they eaſily diſpoſſeſſed. Sooner ſhould we hope to exorciſe a ghoſt or appeaſe a fury, than to obliterate their images in a warm and ſuſceptible imagination, where they have been habitually impreſſed, and where thoſe feelings cannot be diſſipated by external phænomena. If horrors of this kind ſhould agitate the heart of a blind boy (which may happen notwithſtanding the moſt ſtrenuous endeavours to prevent it), the ſtories which he has heard will be moſt effectually diſcredited by ridicule. This however muſt be cautionſly applied, by gentle and delicate gradations.

If he is inſpired with terror by effects upon his ſenſes, the cauſes of which he cannot inveſtigate, indefatigable pains muſt be taken to explain their phænomena, and to confirm that explication, whenever it can be done, by the teſtimony of his own ſenſes and his own experience. The exertion of his locomotive and mechanic powers (the rights of which we have formerly endeavoured to aſſert) will ſenſibly contribute to diſpel theſe terrors."

If we do not aſſign to Dr Blacklock any extraordinary, or what might be termed preternatural conception of viſible objects, yet we may fairly claim for him a ſingular felicity of combination in his uſe of the expreſſions by which thoſe objects are diſtinguiſhed.

STATE PAPERS.

Note delivered by Prince Colloredo, Vice-Chancellor of the Germanic Empire, in name of the Emperor, to M. Dars, the Palatine Charge d' Affaires at Vienna, relative to the Neutral Conduct obſerved by the Elector Palatine and of Bavaria.

HIS Majeſty the Emperor, as Chief of the Germanic Empire, obſerves no other motive in judging the duties of the States of the ſaid Empire, than the precepts of the Univerſal Statutes of the Germanic Conſtitution, and of the firſt fundamental law of the Empire, before which every private convenience muſt vaniſh.

The invaſion of the French during laſt year, has already rendered it neceſſary, by virtue of the fundamental Imperial laws, to impoſe a junction of arms as a duty upon the States. The orders of the Imperial executive government, which do not only provide for the internal maintenance of peace, but alſo for the ſafety of the Empire from abroad, made it already an obligation incumbent upon the States to give aſſiſtance at the approach of danger.

The Imperial concluſum of the 23d of November laſt ordaining that junction of arms, is indeed nothing elſe but a repetition of the fundamental laws aſcertaining the duties of the States.

Whether the Elector Palatine has or not acquieſced in thoſe laws, his Majeſty the Emperor ſhall leave to his Highneſs's own conſcience, to the impartial Germanic Public, and to poſterity.

His Majeſty could not but ſee with ſorrow and diſpleaſure, that private intereſt was ſeparated from the common weal, intereſted plans preferred to the duties of the ſtates towards their oppreſſed neighbouring colleagues, and the public ſafety built upon unconſtitutional political principles of neutrality, inſtead of preparing, with true Germanic manhood, for a vigorous reſiſtance.

His Imperial Majeſty was ſtill more diſpleaſed at finding the means concerted to ſave the oppreſſed Empire obſtructed, the operations rendered difficult, and the ſucceſs of the good cauſe materially affected.

The preſent offer of his Electoral Highneſs to furniſh, on certain conditions, 3000 men from the garriſon of Manheim for the Imperial ſervice, is not a ſufficient diſcharge of his duties as a ſtate of the Empire, ſince the Elector, inſtead of furniſhing his triple contingent, offers only ſmall ſubſidies, quite inadequate to the extent of his dominions.

His Majeſty the Emperor expects therefore, in a ſerious manner, that the Elector will no longer elude his duty under frivolous pretences, but furniſh his complete contingent, and thus blot out, by a conduct correſpondent with his oath of allegiance, all the unfavourable impreſſions which his conduct has hitherto made upon the German Public, and ſave to his Imperial Majeſty the unpleaſant trouble of breaking off his perſonal friendſhip, and of letting the Empire proceed in judgement upon his late conduct.

PRINCE COLLOREDO.

Done at Vienna, April 30. 1793.

[The following is the Correſpondence between Lord Hervey, the Britiſh miniſter at Florence, and M. Terriflori, miniſter of the Grand Duke, which took place previous to the Circular Letter ſent by the Britiſh Envoy to the foreign miniſters reſident at Florence.]

Letter from Lord Hervey to M. Terriflori.

Florence, May 22.

I Have this moment received letters from Madrid of the 7th inſtant, and from Genoa of the 19th. The former brings certain intelligence, that, in conſequence of the expreſs orders of the court, the Spaniſh fleet has ſailed; that it is directing its courſe towards Cagliari, to drive the French from the Iſlands of St Pietre; and that it will afterwards proceed to the coaſts of Italy.

Thoſe from Genoa aſſure me, that the captain of a Spaniſh packet-boat, who ſet out from Barcelona on the 13th, left there 60 ſhips of war of different ſizes, among which were ten Britiſh ſhips of the line: they ſailed from Carthagena on the 5th.

Knowing the deſire which you always teſtified for ſo happy an event, I take the earlieſt opportunity of communicating it to you. I hope that circumſtances will ſoon facilitate to the different courts of Italy, the means of ſhaking off the yoke of the democratical tyranny of the French. It has too long prevailed in theſe parts, by inſulting ſovereigns, irritating their ſubjects, and deſpiſing the laws. I hope to ſee the pride of that perfidious nation ſoon humbled, and that all governments will at length acknowledge, that it is their true intereſt to reſiſt, and not to receive theſe dangerous maxims, which have convulſed all Europe, &c. &c.

HERVEY.

Firſt Anſwer of M. Terriflori.

MY LORD, *May 22.*

I return you my thanks for your attention in communicating to me ſuch happy intelligence. I this moment communicated it to his Royal Highneſs. I have the honour to be, &c.

TERRIFLORI.

Second Anſwer of M. Terriflori.

MY LORD, *May 22.*

Beſides having had the honour of writing to you in my own name this morning, I am juſt now charged by his Royal Highneſs to return you his ſincere thanks for the news reſpecting the arrival of a part of the forces of his Britannic Majeſty in the Mediterranean, and the expected appearance of another part.

The ſentiments of his Royal Highneſs towards that Monarch, and thoſe of all Tuſcany, for the Britiſh nation, have always been ſo publicly known, and ſo clearly expreſſed on every occaſion, that his Royal Highneſs would judge it ſuperfluous to mention them, did it not give him a real pleaſure, and did not the end of your letter engage the government to confirm again its wiſh to maintain a ſtrict and unchangeable neutrality in regard to the powers at war—a neutrality which he has always preſerved, without ſuſtaining the leaſt hurt in reſpect to his own rights, or injuring thoſe of others, and with every dignity and advantage to Tuſcany, &c. &c.

TERRIFLORI.

Lord Hervey's Reply.

I have received the letter which your Excellency did me the honour to write yeſterday, by particular requeſt of his Royal Highneſs the Grand Duke, in anſwer to mine, in which I communicated the diſpatches I received from Madrid and

and Genoa, reſpecting the Britiſh and Spaniſh fleets which arrived in the Mediterranean.

The ſentiments which his Royal Highneſs manifeſts towards the King my maſter, and the Britiſh nation, are already known; and I had the honour, on former occaſions, to aſſure his Royal Highneſs of the acknowledgement and ſatisfaction of his Majeſty.

Since your Excellency has informed me of the intention of his Royal Highneſs, of ſtill obſerving a ſtrict and unalterable neutrality towards the belligerent powers, you will permit me to obſerve, that this continuance of the neutrality will depend upon the manner in which the allied powers ſhall conſider it, and on the opinion which they will entertain in point of the juſtice which his Royal Highneſs may have for ſuch a conduct, or on the inconvenience which muſt ariſe to the ſaid powers, from allowing the immenſe reſources which are drawn from this State, for the purpoſe of ſupporting the common enemy, while ſo many ſubjects and treaſures are ſacrificed to ſubdue them.

I will wait the orders of my Sovereign, before I expatiate any farther on this ſubject. As to the queſtion which might be aſked, how his Royal Highneſs can reconcile, with his own dignity, and the intereſt of Tuſcany, the ſupplies which have been granted, the protection, the good harmony, nay even the partiality which has been ſhewn to a nation which rendered itſelf guilty of regicide, in the ſacred perſon of his uncle, Louis XVI. late King of France—a nation which is the avowed enemy of his brother the Emperor, of his uncle the King of Spain, and of almoſt every crowned head of Europe?—this queſtion I have neither orders, nor is it my duty to reſolve.

But I will not fail to communicate to your Excellency, as ſoon as I ſhall have received proper inſtructions, the ſenſation which your anſwer will excite in the Britiſh Cabinet. To anſwer the letter which I have yeſterday received of your Excellency, is (if I am not miſtaken) all that my duty bids me to do.

I have the honour to be &c.

HERVEY.

Copy of a Circular Letter ſent by Lord Hervey, to the foreign Miniſters reſident at Florence.

As I am convinced that neither his Royal Highneſs the Grand Duke of Tuſcany, nor the perſons who fill the firſt charges of his government, nor the people of Tuſcany, can inwardly juſtify the meaſures which have been taken with regard to the French nation, and which ſolely and entirely originate from the inſtigations and counſel of a ſingle perſon, whoſe aſcendency and power over the mind of his Royal Highneſs could not, from his tendereſt infancy to the preſent moment, be eradicated: and as I deem it a duty incumbent upon the charge I occupy, to keep up not only a vigilant attention upon all the parts of ſuch a conduct, but alſo to make known the juſt and unavoidable diſpleaſure which the court of St James's muſt have felt reſpecting it; and as I was eager, beſides, to learn what effect the arrival of a Britiſh and Spaniſh fleet in the Mediterranean might operate upon this court, I gave ſome intimations, in the letter which I wrote to the Secretary of State, to announce this event to the Grand Duke, reſpecting the change which I wiſhed to ſee in the conduct of ſeveral Italian courts.

But this letter was productive of an anſwer which I did not expect, and in which I found explanations reſpecting the paſt conduct of this government, which cannot deceive me; and reſolutions for the future, which in general appear to me as little compatible with the connections of the Prince, as with the deſigns and intereſts of Europe. For theſe reaſons, I have found it neceſſary to communicate to you my correſpondence on this ſubject, which I have here incloſed, that you may tranſmit notice to your court of the evident proofs of the conduct of this court, which is ſo entirely different from thoſe which animate at preſent the principal powers of Europe; and I doubt not but it is deemed neceſſary to guide this conduct in a manner more ſuitable with the preſent circumſtances, and the juſt views of the allied powers.

I embrace this opportunity to aſſure you of the particular eſteem with which I have the honour to call myſelf, &c.

Florence, May 21. 1793. HERVEY.

Anſwer of the Ruſſian Charge des Affaires, to the Circular Letter of Lord Hervey.

Whatever may be the ſentiments of his Royal Highneſs the Grand Duke, reſpecting the ſyſtem of neutrality which he has adopted, it is beyond a doubt, that his conduct is full of deference for

the ſelf-ſtyled Republic, and for its repreſentatives, of which your Excellency muſt have naturally received the moſt certain intelligence, ſince he ſpeaks of it in ſo poſitive a manner in his anſwer to M. Terriſlori. Nothing, therefore, remains for me, but to recal to your remembrance, in ſupport of what you ſay, the powerful and decided protection of this government, which prevented me from inſerting in the Tuſcan papers the manifeſto of my Sovereign againſt the monſters who at preſent, for the misfortune of the world, govern France. I know certainly beſides, that the French conſtitution has been publicly ſold at Florence. I hope for, and deſire, as well as your Excellency, the ſpeedy arrival of the combined fleets, in order that Italy may ſhake off the yoke of democratical tyranny. I have the honour to be, &c.

Note delivered by Mr Keen, Charge d'Affaires from his Britannic Majeſty, to the Members of the Cabinet of his Majeſty the King of Sweden.

THE underſigned Charge d'Affaires of his Britannic Majeſty has orders to communicate to the miniſters of his Majeſty the King of Sweden, a copy of the orders iſſued out by his Britannic Majeſty, in his privy council, concerning ſeveral meaſures relative to the trade and navigation of neutral nations during the preſent war.

The miniſtry of Sweden will no doubt obſerve, that the rules preſcribed in theſe orders are more favourable to Sweden than thoſe ſtipulated in the treaty exiſting between the two courts, as in the treaty all tranſports of proviſions to an enemy are declared contraband, and ſubject to confiſcation.

The exception in favour of Sweden, in the article of theſe regulations concerning blocked-up ports, is founded upon the ſame treaty, the principles of which are perfectly conſiſtent with the preſcriptions given to the commanders of his Majeſty's armed veſſels. It can certainly not be imagined that the object of this treaty has been to permit to the veſſels belonging to neutral powers to renew their attempts of entering into blocked-up ports as many times till they ſucceed in throwing proviſions into them; they have only been exempted from the puniſhment of confiſcation upon the firſt attempt.

His Majeſty does not doubt but that the court of Sweden will conſider the particular attention which his Britannic Majeſty, on this occaſion, paid to the intereſts of Sweden, and of which this preſent communication is not leſs a proof.

His Majeſty therefore expects, on the part of Sweden, the ſtricteſt obſervance of the ſaid treaty, and that, according to the conditions expreſſed in the 13th article, orders will be given, that no veſſels or goods, taken by the enemy from Britiſh ſubjects, ſhould be permitted to enter into the Swediſh ports; and to prevent, in caſe an enemy's veſſel ſhould carry any veſſels or goods belonging to Britiſh ſubjects, that captured goods or veſſels ſhould be ſold in the ſtates of Sweden; and that all the Britiſh ſailors, priſoners, &c. carried into the ports of Sweden, as well as the enemy's veſſels themſelves, ſhall not be permitted to make any ſtay in theſe ports; and all the Britiſh ſailors, maſters of veſſels, and all priſoners at their arrival in any Swediſh port, ſhall immediately be ſet at liberty.

Anſwer.

HIS Royal Highneſs the Duke Regent of Sweden, having been inſtructed of the contents of the note which the Charge d'Affaires of his Britannic Majeſty at Stockholm tranſmitted by order of his Britannic Majeſty, on the 26th of laſt month, to his Excellency the Great Chancellor of the Swediſh empire Baron Von Sparre, has given orders to the underſigned Charge d'Affaires of his Swediſh Majeſty at the court of London, to declare that his Royal Highneſs the Duke Regent of Sweden obſerved, with inexpreſſible pleaſure, that he had not been miſtaken in the favourable opinion which he ever entertained of the principles of juſtice by which the ſteps of the court of Great Britain are guided, and of its religious obſervance of treaties; his Royal Highneſs aſſuring at the ſame time, that all the points of theſe treaties ſhall be obſerved on his ſide with not leſs ſtrictneſs.

The underſigned, moreover, has ſpecial orders from his Royal Highneſs the Duke Regent, to give the ſtrongeſt aſſurances on his part, that not only the ſtricteſt orders will be given in the name of his Majeſty of Sweden, reſpecting the punctual execution of the articles of the treaties of neutrality, but likewiſe that his Royal Highneſs ſhall always think it his duty to ſeize every opportunity to convince his

his Britannic Majeſty of the friendſhip of the court of Sweden, and of his conſtant deſire to preſerve and ſtrengthen the harmony and the mutual good underſtanding which is reigning between the two empires.

J. Von Bergstedt.

Note delivered on the 30th of July to the High Chancellor of Sweden, by the Ruſſian Charge d'Affaires.

Whereas the underſigned Charge d' Affaires of her Imperial Majeſty of all the Ruſſias refers to the amicable and confidential overtures which his Excellency Count Stackelberg, the Ruſſian ambaſſador, was charged to make to the miniſters of his Swediſh Majeſty in the beginning of this year, and in concert with the envoys of other courts intereſted in the preſent war; he has the honour to declare to the ſaid miniſters, that her Imperial Majeſty, in conſequence of an arrangement made with his Britannic Majeſty, has reſolved to ſet ſail a fleet of twenty-five ſhips of the line, and ſome frigates, which is deſtined to cruize in the north and eaſt ſeas, to check and cut off the navigation of the French rebels, and to protect the coaſts of thoſe ſeas from their privateers and robbers.—The inſtructions with which the commander of this fleet is provided, preſcribe to him to ſeize and capture all the ſhips bearing the pretended French flag, or any other flags which they may dare to hoiſt; and to ſtop alſo, and compel all neutral ſhips bound to or freighted for France, according as they ſhall deem it moſt expedient, either to ſail back, or to enter ſome neutral harbour. After all the proofs which her Imperial Majeſty had given of her magnanimous and moſt diſintereſted care to ſecure the rights of neutral ſtates in time of war, by a code of maritime laws, which moſt powers have, by ſolemn treaties, ſealed with their approbation, ſhe cannot poſſibly be ſuſpected of wiſhing to infringe upon this beneficent and ſalutary ſyſtem, as no wiſe applicable to the preſent circumſtances.

In order to prove and eſtabliſh this aſſertion, it will ſuffice to mention, that the uſurpers of the government in France, after having ſubverted all order, after having imbrued their murderous hands in the blood of their King, have declared themſelves, by a ſolemn decree, the friends and protectors of all thoſe who ſhould commit the ſame horrors and exceſſes againſt their own government in other ſtates; and they have not only promiſed them ſuccours and every aſſiſtance, but even attacked, by force of arms, moſt of the adjacent powers.

By ſo doing, they put themſelves into an immediate ſtate of war with all the powers of Europe; and from that period, neutrality could only take place where prudence preſcribed to conceal the reſolution preſcribed by the general intereſt. But this motive exiſts no longer, ſince the moſt formidable powers have joined in league to make theirs one common cauſe againſt the enemy of the ſafety and proſperity of nations. If there be any whoſe ſituation does not allow ſuch ſtrong and deciſive efforts as the other powers have recourſe to, it is but juſtice that they ſhould join the common cauſe by other means which are wholly in their power, and eſpecially by breaking off all commerce and intercourſe with the perturbators of public reſt. Her Imperial Majeſty thinks herſelf the more entitled to propoſe theſe meaſures, as ſhe firſt ſet the example of them, and introduced them in her dominions, notwithſtanding the temporary prejudice which reſulted thereform to the exportation and ſale of the productions of her empire.—She has but too well foreſeen the inconveniencies to which the public weal would be expoſed, if the common enemy had been permitted, by means of a free ſupply of proviſions and naval ſtores, to foſter and prolong anarchy. She has but too well foreſeen thoſe inconveniencies, to heſitate about ſacrificing ſome momentary advantages—the leaſt which ſo great a cauſe exacts. Equally confident of the juſtice of theſe reaſons, and of the friendſhip of his Swediſh Majeſty, the Empreſs does not delay to renew her urgent repreſentation to the King her ally, to induce him to perſevere in his friendly as well as ſalutary intentions, having given orders to his admiralty to refuſe convoys to all Swediſh ſhips which in the preſent juncture are bound for France; and to preſcribe to all others bound to other harbours, to ſubmit to their being ſearched by the ſhips of war of her Imperial Majeſty, which is at preſent a point abſolutely neceſſary, and compatible with the indulgence and reſpect that ought to take place between allies and neighbouring powers.

Notbek.

Stockholm, July 30. 1793.

NEW

NEW BOOKS.

An hiſtorical Journal of the Tranſactions at Port Jackſon and Norfolk Iſland, with the diſcoveries in New South Wales and in the Southern Ocean, ſince the publication of Phillip's Voyage, compiled from the official papers; including the Journals of Gov. Phillip and King, and Lieut. Ball; and the Voyages from the ſailing of the Sirius in 1787, *to the return of the Crew to England in* 1792. *By Capt. John Hunter, of his Majeſty's Navy. Illuſtrated with Maps, Charts, Views, &c.* 4*to.* 1l. 11s. 6d. *boards.* Stockdale.

ALthough this volume makes its appearance after ſo many others which have preceded it, and which treat of the ſame ſubjects, yet the following account relative to the animals and plants of this newly explored country, is at once ſo new and ſtrange, that we ſhall lay it before our readers.

"The animal deſcribed in the voyage of the Endeavour, called the Kangaroo, (but by the natives Patagarang,) we found in great numbers; one was ſhot which weighed 140 pounds; its tail was 40 inches long, and 17 in circumference at the root; it is very well deſcribed in Phillip's voyage: we ate the fleſh with great reliſh, and I think it good mutton, although not ſo delicate as that which we find in Leadenhall Market. The ſtrength this animal has in its hind quarters is very great; in its endeavours to eſcape from us, when ſurpriſed, it ſprings from its hind legs, which are very long, and leaps at each bound about ſix or eight yards, but does not appear in running to let its fore feet come near the ground; indeed they are ſo very ſhort, that it is not poſſible that the animal can uſe them in running: they have vaſt ſtrength alſo in their tail; it is, no doubt, a principal part of their defence, when attacked; for with it they can ſtrike with prodigious force, I believe with ſufficient power to break the leg of a man; nor is it improbable that this great ſtrength in the tail may aſſiſt them in making thoſe aſtoniſhing ſprings. We for ſome time conſidered their tail as their chief defence, but having of late hunted them with greyhounds very ſucceſsfully, we have had an opportunity of knowing that they uſe their claws and teeth. The dog is much ſwifter than the kangaroo; the chace, if in an open wood, (which is the place moſt frequented by that animal,) is ſeldom more than eight or ten minutes, and, if there are more dogs than one, ſeldom ſo long. As ſoon as the hound ſeizes him, he turns, and, catching hold with the nails of his fore-paws, ſtrikes at the dog with the claws of his hind feet, which are wonderfully ſtrong; and tears him to ſuch a degree, that it has frequently happened that we have been under the neceſſity of carrying the dog home, from the ſeverity of his wounds: few of theſe animals have ever effected their eſcape, after being ſeized by the dog, for they (the dogs) have generally caught them by the throat, and there held them until they were aſſiſted, although many of them (the dogs) have nearly loſt their lives in the ſtruggle. Some of the male kangaroos are of a very large ſize; I have ſeen ſome, that when ſitting on their haunches, were five feet eight inches high; ſuch an animal is too ſtrong for a ſingle dog, and although he might be much wounded, would, without the dog had aſſiſtance at hand, certainly kill him. We know that the native dogs of this country hunt and kill the kangaroo; they may be more fierce, but they do not appear to be ſo ſtrong as our large greyhounds; there was one ſeen in purſuit of a kangaroo, by a perſon who was employed in ſhooting; who, miſtaking the two animals, as they paſſed him, to be of the kind he was looking for, fired at the hindmoſt, and brought him down, but when he came up it proved to be a native dog. Of thoſe dogs we have had many which were taken when young, but never could cure them of their native ferocity; although well fed, they would at all times, but particularly in the dark, fly at young pigs, chickens, or any ſmall animal, which they might be able to conquer, and immediately kill, and generally eat them;—even in defiance of correction, and every other means that could be taken to cure them of their ſavageneſs: yet, when domeſticated, were, in other reſpects, a very good-natured animal.

The opoſſum is alſo very numerous here, but it is not exactly like the American opoſſum; it partakes a good deal of the kangaroo in the ſtrength of its tail and make of its fore legs, which are very ſhort in proportion to its hind ones; like that animal, it has the pouch, or falſe belly, for the ſafety of its young in time of danger, and its colour is nearly the ſame, but the fur is thicker and finer. There are ſeveral other animals of a ſmaller ſize, down as low as the field rat, which

which in ſome part or other partake of the kangaroo and opoſſum: we have caught many rats with this pouch for carrying their young when purſued, and the legs, claws, and tail of this rat are exactly like thoſe of the kangaroo. It would appear, from the great ſimilarity in ſome part or other of the different quadrupeds which we find here, that there is a promiſcuous intercourſe between the different ſexes of all thoſe different animals. The ſame obſervation might be made alſo on the fiſhes of the ſea, the fowls of the air, and, I may add, the trees of the foreſt. It was wonderful to ſee what a vaſt variety of fiſh were caught, which, in ſome part or other, partake of the ſhark: it is no uncommon thing to ſee a ſkait's head and ſhoulders to the hind part of a ſhark, or a ſhark's head to the body of a large mullet, and ſometimes to the flat body of a ſtingray.

With reſpect to the feathered tribe, the parrot prevails; we have ſhot birds with the head, neck, and bill of a parrot, and with the ſame variety of the moſt beautiful plumage on theſe parts for which that bird here is diſtinguiſhed, and a tail and body of a different make and colour, with long, ſtraight, and delicately made feet and legs; which is the very reverſe of any bird of the parrot kind. I have alſo ſeen a bird with the legs and feet of a parrot, the head and neck made and coloured like the common ſea-gull, and the wings and tail of a hawk. I have likewiſe ſeen trees bearing three different kinds of leaves, and frequently have found others bearing the leaf of the gum tree, with the gum exuding from it, and covered with bark of a very different kind.

There are a great variety of birds in this country; all thoſe of the parrot tribe, ſuch as the macaw, cokatoo, lorey, green parrot, and parroquets of different kinds and ſizes, are cloathed with the moſt beautiful plumage that can be conceived; it would require the pencil of an able limner to give a ſtranger an idea of them, for it is impoſſible by words to deſcribe them. The common crow is found here, but the ſound of their voice and manner of croaking are very different from thoſe in Europe. There are alſo vaſt numbers of hawks of various ſizes and colours. Here are likewiſe pigeons and quails, with a great variety of ſmaller birds; but I have not found one with a pleaſing note. There have been ſeveral large birds ſeen, ſuppoſed by thoſe who firſt ſaw them to be the oſtrich, as they could not fly when purſued, but ran ſo exceedingly faſt, that a very ſtrong and fleet greyhound could not come near them: one was ſhot, which gave us an opportunity of a more cloſe examination. Some were of opinion that it was the emew, deſcribed by Linneus; others imagined it to be the caſſawary: but it far exceeds that bird in ſize; it was, when ſtanding, ſeven feet two inches from its feet to the upper part of its head. The only difference which I could perceive between this bird and the oſtrich, was in its bill, which appears to me to be narrower at the point, and it has three toes, which I am told is not the caſe with the oſtrich: it has one characteriſtic, by which it may be known, and which we thought very extraordinary; this is, that two diſtinct feathers grew out from every quill. The fleſh of this bird, although coarſe, was thought by us delicious meat:—a party of five, myſelf included, dined on a ſidebone of it moſt ſumptuouſly.

Of inſects there are as great a variety here as of birds; the ſcorpion, centipede, ſpider, ant, and many others. The ants are of various ſizes, from the ſmalleſt known in Europe, to the ſize of nearly an inch long; ſome are black, ſome white, and ſome, of the largeſt ſort, reddiſh; thoſe of this kind are really a formidable little animal; if you tread near their neſt, (which is generally under ground, with various little paſſages, or outlets), and have diſturbed them, they will ſally forth in vaſt numbers, attack their diſturbers with aſtoniſhing courage, and even purſue them to a conſiderable diſtance; and their bite is attended, for a time, with a moſt acute pain. Some build their neſts againſt a tree, to the ſize of a large bee-hive; another ſort raiſes mounts on the ground, of clay, to the height of four feet. In ſpeaking of the ſpider, it would be improper to be ſilent on the induſtry of this little creature; I call them little, although, if compared with our common ſpider, they are very large; they ſpread their web in the woods between trees, generally to a diſtance of 12 or 14 yards, and weave them ſo very ſtrong, that it requires conſiderable force to break them. I have ſeen the ſilk of which the web is compoſed, wound off into a ball, and think it equal to any I ever ſaw in the ſame ſtate from the ſilk worm.—I have found upon buſhes, on which the

web

web has been hanging in cluſters, a thin ſhell, ſomething like that wherein the ſilk worm prepares its ſilk, and, on opening them, I have ſeen a quantity of this ſilk within, in which a ſpider was found wrapped up.

Of reptiles, there are ſnakes, from the ſmalleſt ſize known in England, to the length of ſeven feet, and about as thick as a man's wriſt; and many lizards of different kinds and ſizes.

When ſpeaking of birds, I ſhould have mentioned that ſome of our gentlemen have ſeen, in the lagoons and ſwamps which they have fallen in with, in their ſhooting excurſions, the black ſwan which is ſaid to have been found in ſome parts of the weſt coaſt of this country; the extremities of their wings are deſcribed to be white, and all the reſt of the plumage black. I have ſeen one which has been ſhot. It anſwered the above deſcription as to colour, but the bill was a pale pink, or crimſon: it was about the ſize of a common white ſwan, and was good meat."

Capt. Hunter, who in October 1788 had been diſpatched in the Sirius to the Cape of Good Hope, to purchaſe proviſions for the ſettlement, on his re-arrival at Port Jackſon, could not help obſerving, with ſome degree of ſurpriſe, that he did not ſee a ſingle native on the ſhore, nor a canoe on the water, as he ſailed up the harbour. On inquiring the cauſe, he learned that the ſmall-pox had made its appearance among theſe unfortunate people, a few months before his arrival; and that the diſtemper had carried off great numbers of them, and had driven the reſt from the neighbourhood.

"It was truly ſhocking (ſays he) to go round the coves of this harbour, which were formerly ſo much frequented by the natives; where in the caves of the rocks, which uſed to ſhelter whole families in bad weather, were now to be ſeen men, women, and children, lying dead. As we had never yet ſeen any of theſe people in the ſmalleſt degree marked with the ſmall-pox, we had reaſon to ſuppoſe they had never before now been affected by it, and conſequently are ſtrangers to any method of treating it; and if we conſider the various attitudes which the different dead bodies have been found in, we may eaſily believe, that when any of them are taken ill, and the malady aſſumes the appearance of the ſmall-pox, they are immediately deſerted by their friends, and left to periſh, in their helpleſs ſituation, for want of ſuſtenance. Some have been found ſitting on their haunches, with their heads reclined between their knees; others were leaning againſt a rock, with their head reſting upon it: I have ſeen, myſelf, a woman ſitting on the ground, with her knees drawn up to her ſhoulders, and her face reſting on the ſand between her feet. Two children, a boy of ſix or ſeven years of age, and a girl about ten, were picked up labouring under this diſeaſe; two old men, whom we had reaſon to believe were the fathers of the children, were picked up at the ſame time, and brought to the hoſpital, and much care taken of them: the two men lived but a few days, but the children both recovered, and ſeemed well ſatisfied with their comfortable ſituation. Through the means of theſe children, if they ſhould retain their native language, a more intimate and friendly intercourſe with the people of this country may in time be brought about."

As the following circumſtance does honour to the humanity of our countrymen, and at the ſame time contributes to ſhew one part of the world in what a miſerable ſituation Providence has been pleaſed to leave another part of it, we ſhall lay the paſſage before our readers.

The Governor had ſent two boats round to Broken bay, under the direction of Mr Kaltie, maſter of the Sirius; while he, with Capt. Hunter, Capt. Collins, (Judge Advocate,) and Capt. Johnſton of the marines, Mr White, principal ſurgeon of the ſettlement, Mr Worgan, ſurgeon of the Sirius, and Mr Fowell, of the ſame ſhip, walked acroſs the country to meet them, with intent to ſurvey that harbour. When they arrived there,

"It was too late in the day, (ſays Capt. Hunter,) and we were all too much fatigued, to attempt any part of the buſineſs upon which we came here; having therefore pitched our tents, and hauled the ſeine for fiſh, and being ſucceſsful, we ſat down to regale ourſelves on freſh fiſh and ſalt beef, and reſted the remainder of the day. In the courſe of the little excurſions of our boats crews this afternoon, a native woman was diſcovered, concealing herſelf from our ſight in the long graſs, which was at this time very wet, and I ſhould have thought very uncomfortable to a poor naked creature.

She

She had, before the arrival of our boats at this beach, been, with ſome of her friends, employed in fiſhing for their daily food, but were, upon their approach, alarmed, and they all had made their eſcape except this miſerable girl, who had juſt recovered from the ſmall-pox, and was very weak and unable, from a ſwelling in one of her knees, to get off to any diſtance: ſhe therefore crept off, and concealed herſelf in the beſt manner ſhe could among the graſs, not twenty yards from the ſpot on which we had placed our tents. A perſon having fired at and ſhot a hawk from a tree right over her, terrified her ſo much that ſhe cried out and diſcovered herſelf. Information was immediately brought to the Governor, and we all went to ſee this unhappy girl, who appeared to be about 17 or 18 years of age: ſhe had covered her debilitated and naked body with the wet graſs, having no other means of hiding herſelf; ſhe was very much frightened on our approaching her, and ſhed many tears, with piteous lamentations: we underſtood none of her expreſſions, but felt much concern at the diſtreſs ſhe ſeemed to ſuffer; we endeavoured all in our power to make her eaſy; and with the aſſiſtance of a few expreſſions which had been collected of their language, we ſoothed her diſtreſs a little, and the ſailors were ordered to bring up ſome fire, which we placed before her; we pulled ſome graſs, dryed it by the fire, and ſpread it round her to keep her warm; then we ſhot ſome birds, ſuch as hawks, crows, and gulls, ſkinned them, and laid them on the fire to broil, together with ſome fiſh, which ſhe ate; we then gave her water, of which ſhe ſeemed to be much in want, for when the word *baado* was mentioned, which was their expreſſion for water, ſhe put her tongue out to ſhew how very dry her mouth was; and indeed, from its appearance and colour, ſhe had a conſiderable degree of fever on her. Before we retired to reſt for the night, we got ſome firewood laid within her reach, with which ſhe might in the courſe of the night recruit her fire; we alſo cut a large quantity of graſs, dried it, covered her well, and left her to her repoſe, which, from her ſituation, I conjecture, was not very comfortable or refreſhing. Next morning we viſited her again; ſhe had now got pretty much the better of her fears, and frequently called to her friends, who had left her, and who, we knew, could be at no great diſtance from her; ſhe repeated their names in a very loud and ſhrill voice, and with much apparent anxiety and concern for the little notice they took of her intreaties to return: for we imagined, in all ſhe ſaid when calling on them, ſhe was informing them that the ſtrangers were not enemies; however, all her endeavours to bring them back were ineffectual, while we remained with her; but we were no ſooner gone from the beach, than we ſaw ſome of them come out of the wood; and as there were two canoes on the ſhore belonging to this party, they launched one into the water, and went away.

We employed this day in going up the ſouth branch, which the governor named Pitt Water, and ſo much of the day was ſpent in examining it, that when we returned down near the place where we had paſſed the laſt night, it was too late to proceed farther; we therefore encamped on the ſame ſpot. Our tents were no ſooner up, than we went to viſit our young female friend, whom we found in a little bark hut on the beach; this hut was the place in which ſhe and her friends were enjoying themſelves, when the arrival of our boat alarmed them. She was not alone, as before, but had with her a female child about two years old, and as fine a little infant of that age as I ever ſaw; but upon our approach (the night being cold and rainy, and the child terrified exceedingly) ſhe was lying with her elbows and knees on the ground, covering the child from our ſight with her body, or probably ſheltering it from the weather, but I rather think on account of its fears: on our ſpeaking to her, ſhe raiſed herſelf up, and ſat on the ground, with her knees up to her chin, and her heels under her, and was at that moment, I think, the moſt miſerable ſpectacle in the human ſhape I ever beheld *: the little infant could not be prevailed on to look up; it lay with its face upon the ground, and one hand covering its eyes. We ſupplied her, as before, with birds, fiſh, and fuel, and pulled a quantity of graſs to make her a comfortable bed, and covered her miſerable hut ſo as to keep out the weather: ſhe was now ſo reconciled to our frequent viſits, ſeeing we had nothing in

* This meeting is made the ſubject of a beautiful vignette, in the title-page of the volume.

view but her comfort in them, that when she wanted *baa-da*, or *ma-gra*, which signifies fish, she would ask for them, and when she did, it was always supplied her: in the morning we visited her again; the child had now got so much the better of its fears, that it would allow us to take hold of its hand; I perceived, that young as it was, it had lost the two first joints of its little finger of the left hand, the reason or meaning of which we had not yet been able to learn *."

When our people embarked to examine the other parts of the bay, they gave to this young woman all the fish which they had remaining, and also put a quantity of fire-wood and fresh water within her reach. When they returned to this place at the end of six days, she had left it.

By a repetition of such treatment as this, when an opportunity of practising it may chance to offer, the confidence and friendship of the natives will undoubtedly be much sooner gained, than by seizing them by stratagem or force, and confining them at the fort, in order to have an opportunity of treating them kindly when they are there.

LONDON.

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* This, it seems, is a custom among all the inhabitants of this part of the coast of New Holland. A similar custom was also observed among the natives of the Friendly Isles, by Capt. Cook. See Voyage towards the South Pole, vol. 1. p. 222. See also *Recherches Philos. sur les Americains*, t. ii. p. 253.

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State of the REVENUES *and* FORCES *of Hindoſtan.*

[From Maurice's Indian Antiquities.]

HIndoſtan, called by the natives *Bharata*, is bounded on the north by the mountains of Tartary and Thibet; on the weſt, it is ſeparated from Perſia and the Uzbeck Tartary by deſerts and mountains; on the ſouth it is confined by the countries of the Deccan; and, on the eaſt, it has for its limits the kingdoms of Tipra, Aſſam, and Arracan. According to the Ayeen Akbery, it was parcelled into grand diviſions by the Emperor Ackbar. Each of theſe diviſions was called a *ſoobah*, and was ſubdivided into circars or counties; and theſe again were divided into pergunnahs, or hundreds. The names of the ſoobahs are.

1. Bengal; which, with the five circars of Oriſſa united to it, contains 24 circars. Its revenue is 59 crore, 84 lacks, 59,319 daums *. The forces maintained by the Zemeendars amount to 23,350 cavalry, 801,158 infantry, 170 elephants, 4,260 cannon, and 4,400 boats.

2. Bahar—contains 7 circars, ſubdivided into 199 pergunnahs. The groſs amount of its revenue is ſtated at 554,798,513 Sicca rupees. It furniſhes 11,415 cavalry, 449,350 infantry.—The whole ſoobah of Bengal, and the greater part of Bahar, are in the poſſeſſion of the Britiſh Eaſt India Company.

3. Allahabad—contains 10 circars, divided into 177 pergunnahs. Its revenue is ſtated at 5,310,695 Sicca rupees. I furniſhes 11,375 cavalry, 237,870 infantry, and 323 elephants.

4. Oudh—has five circars, divided into 138 pergunnahs. Its total amount of revenue is ſtated at 5,043,454 Sicca rupees: its force, 7660 cavalry, 168,250 infantry, and 59 elephants. This ſoobah, and the greater part of the former, are at this day in the poſſeſſion of Azuph Dowlah, a tributary ally of the Britiſh power.

5. Agra—contains 13 circars, divided into 203 pergunnahs. The amount of revenue is 16,156,257 Sicca rupees; and the number of the forces are 50,600 cavalry, 577,570 infantry, and 221 elephants. It is, after many revolutions, at preſent poſſeſſed by Madajee Sindia, one of the moſt formidable of the ſelf-created ſovereigns of Hindoſtan.

6. Malwa—contains 12 circars, ſubdivided into 301 pergunnahs. Its revenue is ſaid to be 617,376 rupees; its forces, 280,816 cavalry; 68,000 infantry, and 90 elephants.

7. Khandees—contains 32 pergunnahs, all in high cultivation, and belongs to ſeveral perſons. The fine city of Burhanpore is in the poſſeſſion of Sindia. The amount of the revenue is 1,264,762 Berary-tungahs †.

8 Berar—contains 13 circars, divided into 42 pergunnahs. Its revenues are collected by a valuation of the crops, and

* 320 daums equal a pound Sterling.

† A tungah is 24 daums.

are

are conſequently fluctuating. Nor is the amount of its forces ſpecified. The principal part of it belongs to a Marattah chief, whoſe capital is Nagpoor.

9. Gujerat—contains 9 circars, and 198 pergunnahs, of which 13 are ports. The revenue is 1,096,223 rupees: the forces, 67,375 cavalry, and 8900 infantry. The Britiſh have in this circar the ſovereignty of Bombay, Salſette, and the adjoining iſles.

10 Ajmeer—entirely in the poſſeſſion of Sindia and the Marattahs, contains 7 circars, and 197 pergunnahs. Its revenue is 22,841,507 daums. It has 86,500 cavalry, and 347,000 infantry.

11 Delhi—has 8 circars, ſubdivided into 232 pergunnahs. Its revenue is 601 615,555 daums. It is moſtly in the poſſeſſion of Sindia.

12. Lahore—contains 5 circars, called duabehs, ſubdivided into 234 pergunnahs. The revenue amounts to 559,458,423 daums: its forces are 54,480 cavalry, and 426,086 infantry.

13. Multan—contains 3 circars, ſubdivided into 8 pergunnahs. Its revenue is ſtated at 151,403,619 daums; its forces are 13,785 cavalry, and 165,650 infantry. Both this and the foregoing ſoobah are chiefly in the poſſeſſion of the Sciks.

14. Caſhmere—divided into 2 circars, Candahar and Cabul. The ſoobah of Caſhmere is called the paradiſe of the Indies, "a garden in perpetual ſpring." Its revenue is ſaid to be about 35,000 l. Its forces Abul. Fazel ſtates at 4892 cavalry, and 92,400 infantry.

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THE Board of Agriculture will have occaſion to employ ſome very intelligent ſurveyors, or perſons ſkilled in huſbandry, in examining into the agricultural ſtate of all the different counties of England and Scotland; and in pointing out in what reſpects there is room for improvements.

The enquiries, principally to be made, will relate to the following points:

1. The nature of the ſoil and climate of the diſtrict to be examined.

2. The manner in which the land is poſſeſſed, whether by great or by ſmall proprietors?

3. The manner in which the land is occupied, whether by great or by ſmall farmers?

4. The manner in which the land is employed, whether in paſture, in huſbandry, or a mixture of both?

5. If in paſture, what graſſes are cultivated? what ſpecies of ſtock is kept? whether the breeds can be improved, or whether new breeds ought to be tried?

6. Whether any of the land is watered, and whether any conſiderable extent of ground is capable of that improvement?

7. If the land is employed in huſbandry, what are the grains principally cultivated?

8. What is the rotation of crops; and, in particular, whether green crops, as turnips, clover, &c. are cultivated, and how they are found to anſwer?

9. Whether fallowing is practiſed, or otherwiſe?

10. What manures are made uſe of?

11. What are the uſual ſort of ploughs, carts, and other implements of huſbandry?

12. Whether oxen or horſes are made uſe of?

13. What is the uſual ſeed-time and harveſt?

14. Whether the land is incloſed or in open fields?

15. What advantages have been found to reſult from incloſing land, in regard to the increaſe of rent,—quantity or quality of produce,—improvement of ſtock, &c.

16. What is the ſize and nature of the incloſures?

17. Whether incloſures have increaſed or decreaſed population?

18. Whether there are any common fields, and whether any diviſion of them is propoſed?

19. What is the difference of rent or produce, between common fields and incloſed lands?

20. What is the extent of waſte lands, and the improvement of which they are moſt capable, whether by being planted, converted into arable or into paſture land?

21. What is the rate of wages and price of labour, and what are the hours at which labour commences and ceaſes, at the different ſeaſons?

22. Whether proper attention is paid to the draining of land, particularly to the fenny part of it, and what ſorts of drains are commonly made uſe of?

23. Whether paring and burning is practiſed, and how it is managed and found to anſwer?

24. Whether

24. Whether the country is well wooded, and whether the woodlands are kept under a proper ſyſtem?

25. What is the price of proviſions, and whether the price is likely to be ſteady, to riſe, or to fall?

26. What is the ſtate of the roads both public and parochial, whether they are in good order or capable of improvement?

27. What is the ſtate of farm houſes and offices, whether in general they are well ſituate, and properly conſtructed?

28. What is the nature of the leaſes commonly granted, and the covenants uſual between landlord and tenant?

29. To what extent have commerce or manufactures been carried on in the diſtrict, and have had either good or bad effects on its agriculture?

30. Are there any practices in the diſtrict that could be of ſervice in other places?

31. Are there any ſocieties inſtituted in the diſtrict for the improvement of agriculture?

32. Whether the people ſeem to have a turn for improvements, or how ſuch a ſpirit could beſt be excited?

33. What improvements can be ſuggeſted either with regard to the ſtock or the huſbandry of the diſtrict?

34. Are there any obſtacles to improvements, and in what manner can they beſt be removed?

35. What are the names, deſcriptions, and addreſs, of thoſe proprietors or farmers who are the moſt active or the moſt ſkilful improvers in the diſtrict; and who are the moſt likely to be uſeful correſpondents to the Board of Agriculture?

It is propoſed, for the ſake of making ſuch ſurveys as eaſy as poſſible, that each perſon who may undertake them, ſhall have a diſtrict that may be gone over in five or ſix weeks; ſo that it may be undertaken by thoſe who have a good deal of buſineſs of their own, without much inconvenience. Thus alſo the Board will have a greater variety of information, and a greater maſs of inſtructive obſervations, from a greater number of intelligent men, for their conſideration and guidance.

It is farther propoſed, that the reports received by the Board ſhall firſt be circulated as much as poſſible in the counties to which they relate, for the benefit of receiving the obſervations and additional remarks of every farmer and gentleman in the diſtrict. From the information thus accumulated, a complete ſtate of its agriculture will be drawn up and publiſhed; copies of which will be preſented by the Board to every individual who may have favoured them with his aſſiſtance.

The Board can only make an allowance at the rate of 5 l. per week, for the expence of ſuch a tour. Indeed, ſome gentlemen, with great public zeal, and much to their credit, have undertaken to ſurvey ſeveral diſtricts gratuitouſly. But that is not always to be expected, particularly from profeſſional men. The payment of their expences they are well intitled to expect, if they give their time and trouble for nothing. Profit, however, muſt not be the object of thoſe who undertake ſuch an employment; nor could ſuch a Board wiſh to be concerned with any one, who would not willingly make ſome ſacrifices for the public good, and indeed who would not take a pride in having any ſhare in promoting ſo uſeful an undertaking.

P. S. If the diſtrict is remarkable for its orchards, for its cyder, for its dairy, for its cheeſe, for its butter, for its breed of ſheep, cattle, horſes, hogs, &c. or the culture of woad, liquorice, &c. particular attention is requeſted to thoſe articles, or to any other in which it may excel. Drawings alſo, and exact deſcriptions, of the different breeds of ſheep, cattle, and horſes, in each diſtrict, would be particularly deſireable; the quantity raiſed of each ſort of crop, in the different parts of the diſtrict, and the quantity of milk produced by the different breeds of cattle, or of wool by the different breeds of ſheep.

Circular Letter tranſmitted to the Members of both Houſes of Parliament.

Board of Agriculture, Aug. 31. 1793.

I have the honour to inform you, that his Majeſty has been graciouſly pleaſed to inſtitute a Board of Agriculture, for promoting the internal improvement of the kingdom; and I take the liberty to incloſe a liſt of the members named in the letters-patent for that purpoſe. See p. 571.

In conducting a plan of ſuch magnitude, the Board looks with confidence to your aſſiſtance, and to that of every individual, diſtinguiſhed by public zeal, and poſſeſſed of uſeful information; and they have already received indiſputable proofs that a ſpirit for promoting the objects of this inſtitution does exiſt, in

in a very high degree, throughout the country.

The nature and advantages of agricultural ſurveys will be ſufficiently apparent from the incloſed paper. Among many points of public utility to which the attention of the Board will naturally be directed, the obtaining ſuch ſurveys muſt certainly claim their earlieſt attention. I have much pleaſure in acquainting you, that there is every reaſon to believe, from the meaſures which have been adopted, that the ſpace of a few months will procure very ſatisfactory accounts of the ſtate of agriculture in every diſtrict throughout the iſland; and as above fifty perſons of intelligence and ability will be employed upon the occaſion, whoſe reports will afterwards be ſubmitted to the conſideration of thoſe who are the moſt likely, from their local knowledge, to correct and improve them, there is every reaſon to expect, that not only much uſeful information will be accumulated, but that a foundation will be laid for bringing the huſbandry of Great Britain to a very high degree of perfection.

Should any perſon appointed by the Board to take theſe ſurveys apply to you, your aſſiſting them in the proſecution of their enquiries will be eſteemed a favour. The Board will have the pleaſure of tranſmitting to you the firſt copies of ſuch papers as they may print and circulate, ſhould you expreſs a wiſh to that effect. I need ſcarcely add, that it will be extremely deſireable for them to have the names, deſignation, and addreſs, of thoſe proprietors or farmers, in your neighbourhood, who have diſtinguiſhed themſelves by their zeal and energy in promoting rural improvements, and are the moſt likely to become uſeful correſpondents on ſubjects of that nature.

No pains or exertions on our part will be wanting to make this inſtitution productive of as much public utility as poſſible; and we flatter ourſelves, that the benefits reſulting from it will ſoon be felt, and univerſally acknowledged in every corner of the kingdom.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Compariſon between the Qualities of the Ass *and* Horse.

From Harington's Shizzo on the Genius of Man.

I Hold the aſs in no leſs eſteem than Sterne* did, and although I never gave him the bitter ſtump of an artichoke, or ſweet macaroons†, nor ever had the *felicity* of *converſing* ‡ with this ſentimental creature! yet I ſo venerate his humble character, that it grieves me to the heart to hear him degraded by vile compariſons with ſome of our unworthy degenerate ſpecies! ſuch as, when a man is a fool, he is ſaid to be as fooliſh as an aſs; if ſtupid, as ſtupid as an aſs; if illiterate, as ignorant as an aſs; if naſty, as beaſtly as an aſs; and if *ugly*, as *ugly* as an *aſs!* But why this contempt for an animal ſo patient, good, and uſeful? Now he who calls that animal fooliſh is no more wiſe himſelf; nay, is very ignorant not to know his ſagacity. It is well known how much he is attached to his maſter, though in general he is unworthy of that poor animal's fidelity: he will ſmell him from afar, and know him from all other men if he has loſt him; he will ſeek him even for days together. Sterne ſeems to have been acquainted with the ſagacity, affection, and virtue of this animal, when he makes the old German lament the loſs of his aſs, (when *La Fleur* offered him money, and the old man refuſed it.) "It was not, he ſaid, the value of the aſs,—but the loſs of him: the aſs, he ſaid, loved him, and upon this told them a long ſtory of a miſchance upon their paſſage over the Pyrenean mountains, which had ſeparated them from each other three days, during which time the aſs had fought him as much as he had fought the aſs, and that they had neither ſcarcely eat nor drank till they met.—Thou haſt one comfort, friend, ſaid I, in the loſs of thy

* "Now 'tis an animal (be in what hurry I may) I cannot bear to ſtrike:—there is a patient endurance of ſufferings, wrote ſo unaffected in his looks and carriage, which pleads ſo mightily for him, that it always diſarms me; and to that degree, that I do not like to ſpeak unkindly to him."

† "Thou haſt not a friend in all this world that will give thee a macaroon.—In ſaying his, I pulled out a paper of them, which I had juſt purchaſed, and gave him one:—and at this moment that I am telling it, my heart ſmites me, that there was more of pleaſantry in the conceit of ſeeing how an aſs would eat a macaroon—than of benevolence of giving him one—which preſided in the act."

‡ "I have ever ſomething civil to ſay to him on my part; and, as one word begets another, (if he has as little to do as I)—I generally fall into converſation with him.—With an aſs I can commune forever"

poor

poor beaſt, I am ſure thou haſt been a merciful maſter to him.—Alas! ſaid the mourner, I thought ſo when he was alive, but now that he is dead I think otherwiſe. I fear the weight of myſelf, and my afflictions together, have been too much for him: they have ſhortened the poor creature's days, and I fear I have them to anſwer for!—Shame on the world, ſaid I to myſelf; did we love each other, as this poor ſoul loved his aſs, it would be ſomething!"

Pliny ſays, in his uſual marvellous way, that this animal has ſo great an affection for its young, that if ſeparated from it ſhe would go through fire to recover it.

But why are theſe animals called more beaſtly, or naſty, than the horſe? Is it from the perverſeneſs of men, becauſe the contrary is true? for he is in ſmell much ſweeter, and of all animals the leaſt ſubject to vermin and diſeaſes: He is more moderate than the horſe, both as to the quantity and quality of his food, and much more delicate in reſpect to water, for he will not drink but from rivulets or ſprings of the pureſt water, and of that not largely. The milk of the female aſs proves this animal to be ſweeter than the horſe; if he rolls himſelf in dirt, it is becauſe his maſter neglects to curry him; he will even turn out of his road to avoid mud. This creature then is not ſuch a dirty animal as to be compared with man, when he degrades himſelf with acts of beaſtlineſs! He is called ſtupid, for poſſeſſing the moſt eſſential good qualities—ſteadineſs and patience under all his ſufferings: This gentleneſs of demeanour it is that makes him ſo admirably uſeful, but which is fooliſhly denominated ſtupidity. Poor animal! how I have ſeen thee abuſed and deſpiſed by the very wretches who were profiting from thy overloaded burthens! Deteſtable ingratitude? I would rather ſee ſuch wretches ſcourged, than even vile thieves of notoriety. Is he ſo ugly as to be compared with the ugliеſt of the human ſpecies? No; we do not ſay as ugly as a horſe, becauſe we know it to be a handſome animal; yet had we not the horſe, ſays Buffon, we ſhould rank the aſs firſt inſtead of ſecond, and account him a beautiful and well-proportioned animal, and when young he is both handſome and ſprightly; he has cleaner and drier legs than the horſe, his ſcent more acute, and it is owing to his fine long ears that he hears ſounds from afar better perhaps than any other animal; his eyes are remarkably ſtrong and fine, he is ſurer-footed than the horſe, and has at leaſt as many good qualities as the horſe: if he is illiterate, it is becauſe we do not beſtow on him the ſame education as on the horſe, who is inſtructed and exerciſed; but he is full as ſuſceptible of education, and has been taught even to be learned. The aſs will live where the horſe will ſtarve, and is of uſe in countries where a horſe, with all his ſpirit and beauty, would be of no ſervice. I by no means then ſee why he ſhould be ſo much degraded in compariſon with a horſe; for ſome of his family, in certain parts of the world, are even larger, ſtronger, ſwifter, and more beautiful, than the generality of horſes.

The aſſes of the deſerts of Lybia and Numidia, it is ſaid, run ſo faſt, that only the horſes of Barbary can beat them in hunting. The deſcent of the aſs is therefore as ancient and as honourable as that of the proud and impetuous horſe; and has been more honoured than any other animal in the world:—he carried the Son of God upon his back, when he entered the holy city of Jeruſalem.

He has been favoured with inſpiration: he ſpoke the language of man, and rebuked his rider! would to God he could again talk, and ſeverely frighten thoſe brutes who make him work beyond his ſtrength, and wantonly and wickedly beat and abuſe him!

Buffon obſerves, that theſe poor friendleſs animals greatly degenerate in the colder countries. They are aborigines of warm climates, it is true; but were they taken good care of in this country, and a ſelection made of thoſe the moſt proper for propagating the ſpecies, no doubt we ſhould have them larger, ſtronger, more ſpirited and active, and they would conſequently be able to do much of the labour which that expenſive animal the horſe * now performs.

Two years ago I ſaw an aſs at *Cariſbrook caſtle*, in the *Iſle of Wight*, that was of a height and ſtrength ſufficient to carry thirteen or fourteen ſtone; it was taken great care of, and being ſometimes curried, his coat was ſhort, clean, and

* If both the ox and the aſs were more generally uſed, *meat* and *corn* would be infinitely more reaſonable,—objects of *real* importance, particularly to the poor in theſe days of *dearneſs* and of *enormous taxation*.

ſhining;

shining; he was so docile, that when his master called him by his name, he would immediately run to him from any part of a large field: His business was to draw water by a large wheel from a very deep well supposed to be sunk by the Romans: when his keeper wanted water, he would say unto him, "Tom, I want water, my boy; get into the wheel, my good lad;" which Thomas immediately performed with an alacrity and sagacity that would have done credit to a nobler animal; and no doubt he knew the precise number of times necessary for the wheel to revolve upon its axis to complete his labour, because every time he brought the bucket to the surface of the well, he constantly stopped, and turned round his honest head to observe the moment when his master laid hold of the bucket to draw it towards him, because he had then a nice evolution to make, either to recede or advance a little. It was pleasing to observe with what steadiness and regularity the poor animal performed this labour.

It is well known the ass does not commonly live above twenty-five or thirty years; and from barbarous usage, perhaps, few live half that period; yet the predecessor of this animal, which performed the same work, I was assured from good authority, lived to the amazing age of fifty-three years, and probably might have lived several years longer, had he not died from accident; for being blind he got up some steep place, fell down, and was killed. Extraordinary longevity, I presume, is not confined to any species of animals.

POETRY.

The MAIL COACH, *a poem. By J. Moser.*

SAYS Johnny Hopkins to his wife,
"My dear, I just am told
My Lord's at Bath, and, on my life,
I'll go and touch the gold.

For I full well do know my Lord
Will pay me if he's able;
To say a peer could break his word,
I always thought a fable.

So as you know that matters call,
And I must haste away;
To Bath I'll go, or stand or fall,
For long I cannot stay.

Then pack me in a parcel strait,
My suit of buff and blue;
Some shirts—(make haste, I shall be late)
And eke my Sunday queue."

Myself and trunk now plac'd in back,
Away for Piccadilly;
If Mail was gone, and *I* turn'd back,
I should look dev'lish silly.

So now we pass St James's-street,
The clock is striking seven,
The hour that here to dine they meet,
They drink tea at eleven.

The White-horse cellar is in sight,
And there we meet the mails:
They put us in, and ram us tight,
Legs, bodies, heads, and tails.

Of passengers we carry four,
Besides a child on knee;
One woman weigh'd about twelve score,
So judge how blest were we.

But I am anxious for to go,
And grumble at delay:
The door claps to, gee-up, gee-ho,
And so we whisk away.

Through Brentford town we whirl along;
It rains, the roads are bad;
The carriage cracks—(I hope 'tis strong)
They fly as they were mad.

Jolt goes the coach, we make a stop,
We all call out amain;
"*Only* a man fell off the top;
He'll soon get up again."

O'er Hounslow on to Slough they drive,
Darkness around us spread;
So there we rest for minutes five,
And then to Maidenhead.

The town we leave without regret,
But made of fate the scoff;
For by a jolt our guard's o'erset,
And fires his pistol off.

Across the coach the bullet flies,
And I the night shall rue;
It hits my trunk that forward lies,
And wounds my buff and blue.

The child and women loudly roar,
The coachman makes a clatter;
The people run behind, before,
To see what is the matter.

No harm is done, our fright is past,
So off we set again.
To Reading we are come at last,
Through storms of wind and rain.

But here we must not stop the least,
Quick travelling's the fashion:
The larder's shewn like Sancho's feast,
Which puts me in a passion.

Hungry and cold, and dark and dull,
O'er Reading's streets we rumble;
With stomachs empty, carriage full,
At one another grumble.

My neighbour said, "I think, I'm right,
To wish the patentee,
Upon this stormy, dreary night,
Was here instead of me.

I well remember years ago
We spoke to an attorney,

And made our wills, for then you know,
To Bath was a week's journey.

Through humour of the preſent day,
Enforc'd by higher powers,
We're taken up, and whiſk'd away
Within a dozen hours"

My friend's reflection is cut ſhort,
The coach is at a ſtand:
Out pop our heads, the horſes ſnort,
Where are we? Speenhamland.

The child and female's journey end,
While we are call'd to action:
Eight minutes we in drinking ſpend,
Much to our ſatisfaction.

In coach we're forc'd to take our ſeat,
Too croſs for me to rhyme:
We paid for what we might have eat,
If they had given us time.

Howe'er, now we're alone quite pleas'd
My worthy neighbour Grumpus:
Says he, "I know when ſtomach's ſqueez'd
'Twill take but little compaſs.

Oft have I ſeen a lovely girl,
At Bath, her charms to ſhew,
And captivate ſome duke or earl,
If it ſhall happen ſo,

Apply to famous Lucy Drew,
Or other wights that pleaſe her;
With ſtays her Grecian ſhape to ſcrew,
And into faſhion ſqueeze her.

I'm ſure I oft have fear'd at ball,
When twirl'd to notes of fiddle,
If ſhe ſhou'd chance to get a fall,
She'd break off in the middle."

But, hark! the coachman's whip goes crack,
And blows he's quickly dealing:
He thinks the whip and horſes' back
Have equal ſenſe of feeling.

We now have flown through Hungerford,
And Marlb'rough Forett paſt;
My neighbour he ne'er ſpoke a word,
Pray Heav'n this ſilence laſt.

I nodded—he did juſt the ſame;
We both were faſt aſleep;
Up went the coach, and down we came
Souſe where the road was deep.

The men on box, the coachman, guard,
(Sure it was done by witch)
And eke us two from innerward,
All landed in the ditch;

And, what was worſe, we could not ſee
To put affairs to rights,
For though not greatly hurt were we,
Extinguiſh'd were the lights.

Another coach, by great good luck,
Cloſe to us now appear'd;
They help'd us out from where we ſtuck,
And our afflictions cheer'd.

Our fallen troops we muſter'd ſtrait,
And found that out of five,
Though two were wounded on the pate,
We all were left alive.

Diſpirited, to Marlb'rough Mount
We're dragg'd, with bruiſed crupper:
The day has dawn'd, I breakfaſt want,
Becauſe I eat no ſupper.

But I'm to faſt condemn'd by fate,
Which gives me great concern:
We mount again at Caſtle Gate,
And ſo proceed to Calne.

Proud Seymour's Palace we paſs by,
I own 'twould make me grin,
Could he but know, like you and I,
'Tis turn'd into an inn.

To ugly Calne we came at laſt,
And without broken bones:
How pleaſant was the way we paſs'd,
'Twixt two high walls of ſtones.

And as we through the town did ride,
It gave us great delight
To ſee the houſes lean aſide,
And ſtriped black and white.

But we've no time to look about—
Another ſtage, O Dear!
We're in again as ſoon as out;
To Chippenham we ſteer.

Not us'd through chalky roads to daſh,
I'm ſure it made me ſtare,
Our four black tits, at every ſplaſh,
Look'd like the panther mare.

We leave the Angel in the rear,
I'm glad we leave the ſtreet,
For reaſons I ſha'n't mention here,
I ſcarce can keep my ſeat.

The Abbey Tow'rs are now in ſight,
Them I had long my eye on;
We leave St Michael's on the right,
And land at the White Lion

Tir'd, cold, and hungry, vex'd, and pale,
I'm glad to ſee the town:
When next I venture in the Mail,
May it again break down.

But I muſt on my buſ'neſs go
(To wealth the ready path);
I ſend the waiter, for to know
Where lives my Lord at Bath,

Ah! liſten to my ſad miſchance,
I fear I am quite undone;
Some ſay My Lord is ſail'd for France,
And ſome, He's gone to London.

So now my journey is compleat,
And I have come as ſoon,
As little ſlept, as little eat,
As if in air-balloon.

To Palmer many thanks I owe
For his moſt rare invention;
My bones will ache from top to toe,
Whene'er his name they mention.

May he (to wiſh it is no ſin)
When he to Bath approaches,
Be pummel'd juſt as I have been
By one of his Mail Coaches.

HIS-

HISTORICAL AFFAIRS.

FRANCE.

From the London Gazette.

Madrid, Oct. 2. Intelligence has been received, that on Sept. 22. Gen. Ricardos obtained a complete victory over the French near Truillas. The only particulars yet known are, that the enemy began the attack, in five columns, at seven o'clock in the morning; that they were repulsed and defeated by the Spanish cavalry, and by the columns of infantry which were ordered out, under the command of Don Juan Courtan and the Count de la Union; that the loss of the Spaniards was very small, but that of the enemy was estimated, on the whole, at 5 or 6000 men, including about 1500 prisoners, and many more killed, a great havock having been made by the grape-shot and side arms; and that ten pieces of cannon, six cart-loads of muskets, and a quantity of baggage, had been taken. The number of the enemy was reported to be 23 or 24,000 men.

Whitehall, Sept. 28. By a dispatch, received last night from Lord Mulgrave, dated Toulon, Sept. 8. it appears that his Lordship had arrived there on the 6th, and had been desired by Lord Hood to take upon himself the command of the troops until his Majesty's pleasure should be known. It further appears, that one of the advanced posts appearing to be out of the regular military line of defence, it had been determined to evacuate it; but before the order for carrying that measure into execution arrived, Carteaux, the general of the republican party, (who had collected about 5000 men from Marseilles and Nice to harass this garrison,) attacked the post, and drove back the Spaniards who had occupied it, with the loss of 35 men killed, two officers and 20 men wounded, one officer and 15 men missing. Of two priests, who went out after the action to give absolution to the wounded, one has been found murdered, and the other is missing. The corps at this post consisted of 400 Spanish troops, and 150 of the French National guards from Toulon. A detachment of the British brigade were marched out of Toulon to cover their retreat, which service they performed without difficulty, having only one private soldier wounded.

Whitehall, Oct. 23. The dispatches, of which the following are extract and copies, were received on Sunday last.

Toulon, Sept. 26. On the morning of the 18th the enemy opened two masked batteries, one of three, the other of two guns, at the head of the inner harbour, at la Petite Garenne. An incessant fire was kept up during the whole day between the batteries of the enemy and a gun-boat and French frigate manned by English seamen, placed near the Poudriere for the defence of the head of the harbour, and to cover the fort of Malbousquet towards the water; that fort fired occasionally at the enemy's batteries with some effect, although they were covered on that side by a grove of pine trees. On the 19th the enemy opened a fresh battery, to the left of the others, at Les Gaux, and his Majesty's ship St George, with a second gun-boat, being brought into the Petite Rade, a cannonade continued during the whole day, and towards evening the batteries of the enemy were silenced; but one of the gun-boats had suffered so much that she was towed off, and she sunk next morning, the men having been taken out of her.

It became necessary to collect a force to occupy La Grasse; I took, therefore, fifty men from Fort De la Malgue, the strongest and least exposed of our posts, and, by leaving but one relief for the duties of Toulon, we were enabled to collect 350 Spaniards and 150 British, exclusive of officers and non-commissioned officers, the Spanish under the command of Col. Don Rafael Echavuru, and the British troops under Capt. Brereton of the 30th regiment. The detachment embarked from Toulon on the 20th, at twelve at night, Adm. Gravina and myself, with all the Spanish Colonels of the garrison, and some French engineers, attending. We proceeded across the harbour, and landed, about two in the morning of the 21st, at Fort Balaguier, and marched immediately forward to reconnoitre the heights De la Grasse, which consist of a ridge, divided at the top by three distinct knolls, covered with wood, with small dips or vallies between each, the whole rising very considerably inland, the ridge terminating with a rapid descent at the western extremity, which commands a complete view of the whole extent of the enemy's position to the westward of Toulon.

It was determined to take post on the lowest and easternmost knoll, which is about 500 yards from the landing-place. Having distributed the troops into the

beſt poſition the poſt would admit of, Adm. Gravina returned with me before noon to Toulon, to order the neceſſary ſupplies for the troops, and ſome guns for the defence of the poſt, Col. Don Rafael Chavuru remaining with the command of the poſt, and Capt. Brereton with the command of the Britiſh troops, under him. At about five o'clock in the afternoon the enemy advanced along the upper knolls of the Hauteur de Graſſe, to the number, as we have ſince learnt, of about 700 men; and having driven in the piquets, began an attack under cover of the woods, forming themſelves upon a ſteep aſcent, in front of the poſt, in three lines, ſo as to have the advantage of a triple fire; from which our troops were in ſome degree protected by trunks of trees, which had been felled, and placed to ſerve as a breaſt-work. The firing continued for an hour, when the enemy were repulſed, with the loſs, on the part of the Britiſh, of one rank and file killed, one Captain and three rank and file wounded, (none of them dangerouſly,) and of the Spaniards one killed and ſeven wounded. The enemy, by accounts ſince received from deſerters, loſt twelve killed, and one Colonel and 23 wounded. This attempt of the enemy ſerving to ſhow the neceſſity of occupying the advanced poſition at the weſtern extremity of la Hauteur de Graſſe, a Spaniſh Colonel was ſent at day-break to take poſſeſſion of it.

I went with Lord Hood and Adm. Gravina to trace out the line of intrenchments, and to place a battery of three twenty-four pounders on a ſpot which commands every point within their range. This poſt completely covers the outward roadſtead; the two knolls in the rear of it being occupied by ſmall detachments, to communicate with the landing-place at fort Balaguier. It is owing to the active zeal and great exertions of Capt. Tyler and Lieut. Serocold and Briſbane, of the navy, with the ſeamen under their command, that heavy cannon have been dragged, with infinite labour and extraordinary expedition, up a very ſteep aſcent, and that this moſt important poſt has been put, in a ſhort time, into a ſtate of defence.

For the more convenient conduct of the ſervice, I found it neceſſary to divide the ſmall detachments of different Britiſh corps under my comand into two battalions. I have put the firſt battalion under the orders of Capt. Moncrief of the 11th regiment, the ſecond under Capt. Brereton of the 30th, the two eldeſt Captains on this ſervice. I cannot do ſufficient juſtice to the zeal, intelligence, and activity of thoſe officers, from whoſe exertions I have found the greateſt aſſiſtance, in the conſtant attention which I am obliged to give to poſts occupied by very inadequate numbers.

Return of killed and wounded, Sept. 21.

30th regiment: 1 rank and file killed, 1 rank and file wounded.—25th reg.: 1 captain wounded:—69th reg.: 2 rank and file wounded.—In Fort Pomet, navy: 1 lieutenant, 1 ſeaman, wounded. —69th reg.: 2 rank and file wounded. —Marines: 2 rank and file wounded. —Total: 1 rank and file killed; 2 officers, 1 ſeaman, 7 rank and file, wounded. — Capt. Smith of 25th reg. and Lieut. Newnham of the navy, wounded.

MULGRAVE, Acting Brig. Gen.

SIR, *Toulon, Sept. 27.*

Since I cloſed my diſpatch to you this day, the firſt diviſion of Neapolitan troops came into the harbour, conſiſting of 2000 men, all in perfect health, convoyed by two ſhips of 74 guns each, two frigates, and two ſloops: they have been eleven days on their paſſage. 2000 more troops were to ſail in three days after that of their departure, and a third diviſion, alſo of 2000 men, were to ſail in twenty days from the day on which the firſt diviſion ſailed.——

30. It is with extreme concern that I have to inform you of the loſs which the ſervice has ſuſtained by the death of Lieut. Newnham of the navy; to whoſe private and profeſſional merits the ſincere and marked regret of the Spaniſh as well as Engliſh officers, who were witneſſes of his able and active conduct, bears the moſt honourable teſtimony. His wound, which was not at firſt judged to be dangerous, took an untavourable turn, which proved fatal in a very ſhort period.

I have the honour to be, &c.

MULGRAVE.

SIR, *Victory, Toulon, Oct. 6.*

I have the honour to deſire you will be pleaſed to offer to the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty my ſincere congratulations on a very brilliant and complete victory obtained over the enemy the 1ſt inſtant, upon the heights of Pharon. The Britiſh and Piedmonteſe troops compoſed the column under Lord Mulgrave and led the way; but his Lordſhip gives full credit to the ſpirit and exertion of the troops

troops of every nation, and is loud in the praiſe of the Neapolitans, who greatly diſtinguiſhed themſelves. I tranſmit, for their Lordſhips information, a duplicate of the order his Lordſhip gave out next morning, with an account of the killed and wounded. The action was ſhort, but hot. The enemy had upon the heights from 1800 to 2000 men, the flower of the Eaſtern army, not a fourth part of which, we are well informed, ever returned to head-quarters; for what did not fall by the bullet or bayonet, broke their necks in tumbling headlong over the precipices in their flight. In the night of the 30th, a very important poſt above Fort Pharon was ſurpriſed and taken; the repoſſeſſing of which being of ſo much conſequence, an attempt was immediately reſolved upon; and, in order to enable Lord Mulgrave, General Gravina, and Governor Elphinſtone, with the reſpective columns under their commands, to go out with the greater force, I undertook the care of Toulon and Fort Malgue, and had a ſufficient number of good men on ſhore, within two hours after receiving notice of the ſad diſaſter.

I am ſorry to inform their Lordſhips of that gallant and able officer, Gen. Gravina, being wounded in the leg, and although there is no doubt of his doing perfectly well, he will probably be confined ſome time, as the ball is lodged between the two bones.

The Coloſſus returned to me on the 24th from Cagliari, and brought 350 good troops; and I expect 800 more from Conti in three or four days. The ſecond diviſion of Neapolitans, conſiſting of 2000, arrived laſt night, and the laſt 2000 were to leave Naples yeſterday. His Sicilian Majeſty has manifeſted the greateſt readineſs and zeal in fulfilling the treaty, and has confided his ſhips and troops ſolely to my diſpoſal, which his Majeſty has made known to me from under his own hand.

I have good reaſon to expect General O'Hara will be here in a very few days, with 12 or 1500 men from Gibraltar; he will be welcome to us. I have the honour to be, &c.

HOOD.

Return of the Loſs at taking Pharon redoubt, Oct. 1.

Britiſh: 1 ſerjeant, 1 private, killed; 1 captain, 1 ſubaltern, 3 corporals, 27 privates, wounded.

Spaniſh: 1 field-officer, 3 privates, wounded.

Sardinian: 1 captain, 4 privates, killed; 1 field-officer, 2 captains, 2 ſubalterns, 2 ſerjeants, 3 corporals, 13 privates, wounded.

Neapolitan: 1 ſerjeant, 12 privates, wounded.

Britiſh officers wounded: Capt. O'Dogherty of 69th regiment; Lieut. Carter of marines.

Britiſh miſſing: 2 privates. Priſoners taken: 1 captain, 47 privates.

The enemy's loſs is ſuppoſed to have been about 1500 killed, wounded, and taken priſoners.

SIR, *Victory, Toulon, Oct. 6.*

I beg you will be pleaſed to make known to the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, that upon receiving a preſſing requeſt from Gen. Paoli for aſſiſtance, and informing me at the ſame time that even the appearance of a few ſhips would very eſſentially ſerve him, provided it ſhould not be judged expedient to make an attack by them on any of the forts, I therefore determined to ſend three ſhips of the line and two frigates to him; and, as the ſeaſon was too far advanced for a ſecond rate to go on that coaſt, I eſtabliſhed Capt. Linzee as a commodore, appointed Capt. Woodley his captain, and gave an order to Lord Amelius Beauclerk to command the Nemeſis.

HOOD.

Capt. Linzee's letter ſtates, that the ſquadron on Oct. 1. at half paſt three A. M. began the attack on the tower and redoubt of Fornili, (a poſt of the diſtance of two miles oppoſite the town of Florenze) and that, although they continued a cloſe cannonade till near eight, no viſible impreſſion was made; and ſome of the ſhips being much damaged, it was judged adviſeable to diſcontinue the attack. He adds, "Our failure is not only to be imputed to the falſe intelligence reſpecting the range of cannon from the town of Florenze, but to the want of ardour on the part of the Corſicans, who had faithfully promiſed to ſtorm the poſts on the land ſide, though they never made the ſmalleſt movement to effect that ſervice during the action."

Liſt of the Killed and Wounded.

Ardent: John Martin, midſhipman, 13 ſeamen, killed; 17 ſeamen wounded.—Alcide: 9 ſeamen wounded.—Courageux: Ludlow Sheils, firſt lieutenant, 1 ſeaman, killed; William Henry Daniel, ſecond lieutenant, 12 ſeamen, wounded.

Artillery

Artillery employed againſt the Squadron.

In the redoubt of Fornili, 4 twenty-four pounders, 2 mortars;— On the tower of Fornili, 2 eight pounders;— On a height near ditto, 1 four pounder; At the town of Florenze (ſaid to be out of range) 9 twenty-four pounders, 4 mortars.

SIR, *Victory, Toulon, Oct.* 13.

I have the honour to deſire you will acquaint the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, that a very ſucceſsful ſortie was made in the night of the 9th, and herewith tranſmit Capt. Brereton's account of it to Lord Mulgrave. But the enemy has ſince erected another battery, about 200 yards to the ſouthward of the one deſtroyed, from which they have fired heavy cannon and ſhells all yeſterday, and are now doing ſo, but as yet have done us very little miſchief.

I have the honour to be, &c. HOOD.

Fort Mulgrave, Hauteur de Graſſe,

My Lord, *Oct.* 9.

Yeſterday morning, at half paſt twelve at night, we moved from this poſt; and, having formed a junction in the bottom with the marines and Piedmonteſe from the poſt of Cepet, we marched off from our right in one column, in order to inſure the greater regularity in a night attack: our march to the top of the height, where the enemy's new batteries had been conſtructed, was performed with all poſſible order and expedition, the troops obſerving the greateſt ſilence, by which, with the aid of the French deſerter, who anſwered the ſentinels of the enemy as we paſſed, our advanced party arrived at the entrance into their firſt battery undiſcovered: the firſt ſentry having been put to death, the advanced party, compoſed of the grenadiers and light infantry of the line of Britiſh, under Capt. Stewart of the 25th regiment, very gallantly ruſhed in, and put every man to the bayonet that oppoſed them.

The remainder of the enemy that could get off retired to their ſecond battery, and, though moſt rapidly purſued, made a ſort of ſtand; but the greater part of the detachment by this time having taken different poſitions of attack, the enemy were ſoon routed in all quarters, and, in a quarter of an hour after, we made ourſelves maſters of all their batteries on this height. In the firſt battery they had mounted two twenty-four pounders; on the ſecond, one braſs twenty-four pounder and two ſmaller guns; and in a third battery, two thirteen-inch mortars, with a great deal of ammunition. On the road we found one light travelling ſix-pounder. Immediately as the enemy retired and ceaſed firing, I poſted the troops round the centre of the hill, and placed guards at the leading avenues to it, while Lieut. Serocold of the navy, with the ſailors, &c. under his directions, deſtroyed the ordnance. Had it been poſſible to have carried off any part of the above guns, &c. it ſhould have been done; but, from the precipices we were neceſſarily obliged to deſcend, and the broken narrow paths we had occaſion to paſs, in order to avoid expoſing ourſelves by day-light to the fire of two heavy batteries of the enemy at the windmills, I found it impracticable even to carry off the field piece; neither did I think it right to hazard remaining with the detachment (which did not exceed 408) on the height where the batteries were erected, there being no cover in the rear, and the force of the enemy immediately in our neighbourhood on heights above us equal to 12 or 1300 men, which might have cut us off before your Lordſhip could have ſent a reinforcement to ſuſtain us from Toulon.

From theſe conſiderations, as ſoon as Lieut. Serocold had rendered the guns unſerviceable, having collected our killed and wounded, we marched back from our left about half paſt four in the morning, and reached this poſt about ſix o'clock. Our loſs is herewith incloſed in a return, which, conſidering the ſtrength of the poſition we attacked, that was defended by three hundred of the enemy's beſt troops, is very inconſiderable; but, at the ſame time, is much to be lamented, as they were of the advanced guard of Britiſh, and the beſt of our troops. The loſs of the enemy is far more conſiderable; for we perceived in different places between twenty and thirty of them killed; but, from reports from deſerters, we learn they had upwards of fifty killed, and as many wounded. We took a Captain Lamatalie of the Chaſſeurs du Burgoyne, and Lieut. Chevalier of the 4th regiment of artillery, and twenty-three men, priſoners, whom we brought with us to this poſt.

I have the pleaſure to inform your Lordſhip, that in the operation of the march and attack, all the foreign troops employed co-operated moſt cordially. I have the honour to be, &c.

R. BRERETON.

British corps: 1 corporal, 3 privates, killed; 1 corporal, 6 privates, wounded.

A letter from Lord Mulgrave inserted in this gazette, likewise gives an account of the deſtruction of the batteries, and beſtows great praiſes on the troops.

GERMANY.

Letter from the Earl of Yarmouth, dated, Auſtrian head quarters, Weiſſembourg, Oct. 14

"Yeſterday morning, at three o'clock, Gen. Wurmſer attacked the lines of the Lautre, on various points at the ſame time, and gained poſſeſſion of every part of them. Lautrebourg ſurrendered, without any conditions, between three and four in the evening, after being evacuated by the enemy, who, from the prodigious number of their redoubts, and the natural ſtrength of the poſition, might have held out ſeveral days.

This town reſiſted ſome time longer. It is ſurrounded by a large ditch, and was defended by redoubts, from which the French cannonaded the Auſtrians for ſeveral hours. It is alſo connected with the Geilſberg, a mountain which ſo entirely commands the place, that if the French had determined on deriving every advantage from their ſituation, the Auſtrians could not have entered into poſſeſſion of it without further ſucceſſes in the mountains. A part of the town was burnt in the courſe of the ſtruggle; and the French ſet fire to their magazines, both here and at Alſtadt. In other parts of this very complicated operation, in which ſix different columns had diſtinct plans to execute, great ſucceſs attended the Auſtrians. They ſucceſſively carried by aſſault all the different redoubts in front of the French camps, of which the principal one fell into their hands, with all their tents ſtanding, ſeveral caiſſons, nine ſtandards, and twenty-ſix cannon. The army has been fourteen hours under arms, almoſt continually engaged in a very active purſuit, and often expoſed to a moſt tremendous fire.

We have as yet no diſtinct account of the operations of the Duke of Brunſwick's army yeſterday in the mountain, but a very great cannonade was heard on that ſide during the whole day."

Accounts received afterwards ſtate the loſs of the Auſtrians at between 700 and 800 killed and wounded; that of the French, at between 3000 and 4000 killed, from 500 to 600 priſoners, and 26 cannon, with their ammunition, waggons, and horſes. The retreat of the French was greatly favoured by a thick fog.

Whitehall, Nov. 2. By intelligence received from the Earl of Yarmouth, dated, Brumpt, Auſtrian head quarters, Oct. 20. it appears, that on the morning of the 17th, Gen. Wurmſer having received information that Haguenau had ſurrendered to the advanced corps under Gen. Mezaroes, he immediately put the bulk of his army into motion, and arrived there that night, a few hours after it had been evacuated by the enemy, who had made ſo precipitate a retreat, as to neglect breaking down the wooden bridges over which the artillery was to paſs. That, on the 18th, the French encamped on the right bank of the Zorn, a ſmall river which runs through Brumpt, but, on perceiving ſome interval between Gen. Mezaroes's advanced corps, conſiſting of about 6000 men, and the other columns of the army, they croſſed the river, and attacked him with their whole force, in expectation of turning his flank, and cutting him off from the reſt of the army. The action laſted ſeven hours; but, upon perceiving the reſt of the Auſtrian army move forward, the French recroſſed the river, and evacuated the heights and town of Brumpt, of which the Auſtrians took poſſeſſion. The loſs on the part of the French is eſtimated at 800 men, and that of the Auſtrians nearly half that number in killed and wounded. That the Prince of Waldeck had advanced with his corps from Selz and marched along the banks of the Rhine. That he had compelled the ſurrender of Drunzenheim, and, after having driven in the garriſon of Fort Louis, with ſome loſs, had inveſted the place. That, in the courſe of the night, the French had abandoned their former poſition on the Zorn, and retreated under the cannon of Straſbourg. That Gen. Wurmſer was at the diſtance of nine Engliſh miles fromthat place.

NETHERLANDS.

Extract of a Letter from the Earl of Elgin, dated Haument, Sept. 29.

His Serene Highneſs Prince Cobourg has this day paſſed the Sambre, driven into the entrenched camp of Maubeuge all the detached corps of French, and formed the inveſtment of the camp and fortreſs.

The army was in march at day-break.

Gen.

Gen. Clairfait's column croſſed at Brelaimont, and having met with very little reſiſtance, was, in a very ſhort time, in the poſition which, according to the diſpoſition, it was meant to take between Aulnois and Baſchamp.

The column of Gen. Colloredo croſſed at Pont and Haumont, and ſo effectually were the enemy ſurpriſed in the camp of St Remy Malbati, that their tents and baggage were taken. The rout ſoon began; but the purſuit was interrupted by great inequalities in the ground, and accordingly the loſs of the French in killed and wounded, and in priſoners, did not exceed 200. The Auſtrians, however, took nine cannon. Gen. Colloredo has pitched his camp between Haumont and the Bois de Beaufort, both of which he occupies.

Gen. de la Tour croſſed the Sambre between Jeumont and Marpent, and with a degree of ſucceſs ſimilar to that of Gen. Colloredo's column, as he ſurpriſed the enemy's camp at Bequignies. He took ſome priſoners and two pieces of cannon, and killed 300 men. He has advanced to Cerfontaine, where he has taken up his poſition; he occupies the foreſt of Bonpere, near Rouſies, and his left flank extends by Terrere la Petite, towards the corps of Gen. Colloredo, with whom he is at this moment forming a junction. Col. Seckendorff, who marched from Charleroy, has advanced, without much reſiſtance, to Collnet.

Prince Cobourg's head quarters are at Haumont.

In a word, every object propoſed in this enterpriſe has been obtained, and with the loſs of 50 men killed and wounded: two or three officers are ſlightly wounded.

Letter from Sir James Murray.

SIR, *Engel Fontaine, Oct.* 18.

I had the honour of informing you, in my laſt diſpatch, that his Royal Highneſs, at the requeſt of the Prince of Cobourg, had marched with a part of the troops under his command, for this place. They arrived here upon the 16th. The Prince, being acquainted with his Royal Highneſs's intention, had been enabled to draw from thence four battalions to ſtrengthen his other poſts; a fifth battalion followed thoſe upon his Royal Highneſs's arrival.

The enemy, having collected in extraordinary numbers, attacked the corps under Gen. Clairfayt, which was poſted with its right near Birlemont, and its left near the village of Wattigwies, on the 15th and 16th. Upon the former day the left wing of the enemy was entirely defeated. Having advanced into the plain which lay upon that ſide between the two armies, they were charged by the Imperial cavalry, and driven back, with great ſlaughter and the loſs of twelve pieces of cannon. The attack which they made upon the left of the Auſtrians was more obſtinately ſupported; they were, however, finally repulſed.

Upon the 16th, the enemy having drawn the greateſt part of their force to the right, again attacked the left of Gen. Clairfayt's corps, and the village of Wattigwies.

They could upon this ſide approach within cannon-ſhot of the Auſtrians, under cover of an immenſe wood, called the Haye d' Aveſnes; which, when they were repulſed, ſecured their retreat. They brought a great quantity of heavy artillery to the edge of this wood, under the protection of which they attacked the village. The utmoſt firmneſs and bravery were diſplayed by the Auſtrian troops upon this occaſion. The enemy were ſeveral times repulſed with great loſs; they were repeatedly driven from the village after they had carried it; but being enabled, by great ſuperiority of numbers, to bring continually freſh troops to the point of attack, they at laſt ſucceeded in maintaining the poſſeſſion of that poſt.

The communication between Gen. Clairfayt's corps and that of Gen. La Tour, which obſerved the entrenched camp near Maubeuge, being by this means cut off, it was judged neceſſary by the Prince of Cobourg to abandon the poſition which had been taken for the purpoſe of inveſting Maubeuge; the army repaſſed the Sambre in the night without the ſmalleſt loſs. Lt Gen. Benzowſky, who commanded a detached corps upon the left of the army, defeated a corps which was oppoſed to him, killed a great number of the enemy, took 400 priſoners and eleven pieces of cannon. Count Haddick, who was detached by Gen. La Tour, likewiſe gained a conſiderable advantage, penetrated to Sorbe Chateau, and took three cannon.

In the two engagements, the Auſtrians took twenty-four cannon and two howitzers, without the loſs of one upon their part.

part. They have had about 2000 men killed and wounded. There can be no doubt that the loſs of the enemy has been much more conſiderable. The Auſtrians now occupy the left bank of the Sambre. No certain accounts have been yet received of the further motions of the enemy.

SCOTLAND.

Circuit-trials continued.

The trial of Mr T. F. Palmer, Unitarian clergyman of Dundee, came on at Perth, before Lords Eſkgrove and Abercromby, on Sept. 12. for publiſhing the following ſeditious hand bill.

" *Dundee Berean Meeting-houſe, July* 1793. At a general meeting of the FRIENDS of LIBERTY, they unanimouſly reſolved to publiſh the following ADDRESS to their Fellow Citizens.

" *Friends and Fellow-Citizens.*

You, who by your loyal and ſteady conduct in theſe days of adverſity, have ſhown that you are worthy of, at leaſt, ſome ſmall portion of liberty, unto you we addreſs our language, and tell our fears.

In ſpite of the virulent ſcandal, or malicious efforts of the people's enemies, we will tell you whole truths. That portion of liberty you once enjoyed is faſt ſetting, we fear, in the darkneſs of deſpotiſm and tyranny! Too ſoon, perhaps, you who were the world's envy, as poſſeſt of ſome ſmall portion of liberty, will be ſunk in the depth of ſlavery and miſery, if you prevent it not by your well-timed efforts.

Is not every new day adding a link to your chains? Is not the executive branch daily ſeizing new, unprecedented, and unwarrantable powers? Has not the Houſe of Commons (your only ſecurity from the evils of tyranny and ariſtocracy) joined the coalition againſt you? Is the election of its members either fair, free, or frequent? Is not its independence gone while it is made up of penſioners and placemen.

We have done our duty, and are determined to keep our poſts, ever ready to aſſert our juſt rights and privileges as men, the chief of which we account the right of univerſal ſuffrage in the choice of thoſe who ſerve in the Commons' Houſe of Parliament, and a frequent renewal of ſuch power.

We are not deterred or diſappointed by the deciſion of the Houſe of Commons concerning our Petition. It is a queſtion we did not expect, tho' founded on truth and reaſon, would be ſupported by ſuperior numbers.—Far from being diſcouraged, we are more and more convinced that nothing can ſave this nation from ruin, and give to the people that happineſs which they have a right to look for under government, but a reform in the Houſe of Commons, founded upon the eternal baſis of juſtice, fair, free, and equal.

Fellow Citizens,

The time is now come, when you muſt either gather round the fabric of liberty to ſupport it, or, to your eternal infamy, let it fall to the ground, to riſe no more, hurling along with it every thing that is valuable and dear to an enlightened people.

You are plunged into a war by a wicked miniſtry and a compliant parliament, who ſeem careleſs and unconcerned for your intereſt, the end and deſign of which is almoſt too horrid to relate, the deſtruction of *a whole people, merely becauſe they will be free.*

By it your commerce is ſore cramped and almoſt ruined. Thouſands and ten thouſands of your fellow-citizens, from being in a ſtate of proſperity, are reduced to a ſtate of poverty, miſery, and wretchedneſs. A liſt of bankruptcies, unequalled in any former times, forms a part in the retinue of this Quixotic expedition; your taxes, great and burdenſome as they are, muſt ſoon be greatly augmented; your treaſure is waſting faſt; the blood of your brethren is pouring out; and all this to form chains for a free people, and eventually to rivet them for ever on yourſelves.

To the loſs of the invaluable rights and privileges which our fathers enjoyed we impute this barbarous and calamitous war, our ruinous and ſtill growing taxation, and all the miſeries and oppreſſions which we labour under.

Fellow-Citizens,

The friends of liberty call upon you, by all that is dear and worthy of poſſeſſing as men; by your own oppreſſions; by the miſeries and ſorrows of your ſuffering brethren; by all that you dread; by the ſweet remembrance of your patriotic anceſtors; and by all that your poſterity have a right to expect from you, to join us in our exertions for the preſervation of our periſhing liberty, and the recovery of our long loſt rights."

George Mealmaker, weaver in Dundee, one of the witneſſes, acknowledged himſelf the author of the writing libelled.

Mr Palmer being unanimouſly found guilty by the jury, was condemned to be tranſported beyond ſeas for ſeven years, under certification of ſuffering death in caſe of returning within that time.

A ſubſcription has been opened at Edinburgh, under the patronage of the magiſtrates, for ſupplying the Britiſh troops on the continent with Flannel Waiſt-coats. The Lord Provoſt began the ſubſcription with 50 l. for the city and 5 l. for himſelf. On the 28th of November it amounted to upwards of 1100 l.

CAPTURES.

By the Britiſh.

By the Mary, Pince, Liverpool privateer, a ſhip from Guadaloupe for Havre, ſent into Liverpool.

By the Seaflower cutter, on the coaſt of Africa, La Victoria from India, carried into Barbadoes.

By the Nautilus ſloop, Roy d' Angole, of 20 guns, with ſugar, &c. carried into Antigua.

By the Rattleſnake ſloop, La Jenny, from Guadaloupe to Bayonne, carried into St Kitt's.

By the Brothers, Williams, of Briſtol, on the coaſt of Africa, the Hazard, the Gabriel, and the Petit Amelee.

By the Mary, Price, L'Auguſtine, from Guadaloupe to Havre, arrived at Liverpool.

Capt. Saumarez of the Creſcent, in a letter to the Admiralty, dated off Cherbourg, Oct. 20. writes, "That this morning being off Cape Barfleur, I fell in with a French frigate, which, after a cloſe action of two hours and ten minutes, ſtruck to his Majeſty's colours. She proved to be La Re-union, mounting 36 guns, and manned with 320 men.

I am ſingularly happy in being able to inform their Lordſhips, that ſhe has been obtained without the loſs of a ſingle man, or even any wounded; although hers has been very conſiderable indeed, having, as the priſoners inform me, 120 killed and wounded.

I muſt beg leave to render the moſt ample juſtice to the officers and ſhip's company of the Creſcent, for their cool and ſteady behaviour during the action; and I take this opportunity to recommend to their Lordſhips notice Lieut[s] Parker, Otter, and Rye; their conduct has afforded me the utmoſt ſatisfaction.

La Re-union was accompanied by a cutter, which did not attempt to come into action, but made ſail for Cherbourg. *Lond. Gaz.*——

The following account of this extraordinary action is given in a letter from Portſmouth.——

"The action began about ten o'clock in the morning within piſtol-ſhot, about four miles weſt of Cherbourg.—At firſt there was a light breeze of wind, which ſoon died away. Early in the action the Creſcent endeavoured to rake the Re-union, but the Frenchman avoided it by luffing up; the head-ſails, however, being at length ſhot away, Capt. Saumarez got upon the enemy's quarter, raked her fore and aft, thereby ſweeping the main deck, and in 25 minutes after twelve M. Denone ſtruck.

The Re-union had 33 men killed and 48 ſeverely wounded; and it is a circumſtance that can hardly be credited, though ſtrictly true, the Creſcent has only one man materially hurt, whoſe leg was broke by a carriage wheel, and three others ſlightly.

The Re-union had her mizen top-maſt and main top-gallant maſt ſhot away, her rigging cut to pieces, the ſails ſo peppered, that they can be converted to nothing but paper; the hull is much damaged; the ceilings of the wardroom, &c. entirely covered with blood, and the whole of the main-deck has the appearance of a ſlaughter-houſe, ſhocking to look at. The Creſcent's fore top-maſt was ſhot away, a great many balls went through the ſails, but her hull is not touched.

The ſhips were nearly of the ſame force; the only difference being, the Creſcent had 18 pounders on her main deck, the Re-union only 12 pounders.

The forts at Cherbourg kept up a conſtant fire during the action, but none of the ſhot reached the ſhip, and a frigate was towing out of Cherbourg when the Re-union ſtruck; but, on obſerving the colours hauled down, put back again."

By the Fox privateer, the Carrier, Macdonald, from Glaſgow, retaken, and carried into Bermuda.

By the Defiance privateer, Dolbeil, a veſſel loaded with wine and brandy, ſent into Jerſey.

By the Enterprize privateer of Jerſey, a ſmall lugger, ſent to Dartmouth.

By the Prince of Wales of Liverpool, the Baltimore, from Maryland to Bourdeaux, ſent for Montſerrat.

By the Dolphin letter of marque, the Rebecca, from N. York to Havre, carried to Guernſey.

The Roſe of Chriſtianſand, for Genoa, and Derpinge Tannes, from Dantzick to Carthagena, taken by French frigates, are retaken by the Alligator privateer, and carried into Jerſey.

Retaken by the Pigmy cutter, the Atlas, Chriſtmas, from London to Barcelona, arrived at Portſmouth.

By the Spaniards.

The Betſey, from Philadelphia to Cape Francois, arrived at Coruna.

The

The Rookſby, and the Greenaway, from Bourdeaux to St Thomas's, ſent into Cadiz.

By the French.

The Camilla, Letham, from Quebec to Cadiz.

The Jeſſie, Chapman, carried into Boſton.

A ſhip from Havannah to Spain, ſent into Boſton.

The ſchooner Amity, of Barbadoes, is cut out of that place by ſome priſoners.

The Lydia, Crow, from Liverpool to Barbadoes, carried into Breſt.

The Torbay, Foulkes, from Africa to the Weſt Indies, carried into Martinico.

The Jupiter, Radden, from Virginia to London, loſt going into Cherbourg.

The Lillies, Davies, from Quebec to Cadiz, carried into Breſt.

The Iſis, Ormond, from the Bahamas to London, gone for Baltimore.

The Canada, Gibſon, from Honduras to London.

The Elephant privateer, of St Vincent's.

A brig of Barbadoes for St Euſtatia, carried into the Cheſapeak.

The Olive, Pennant, from Liverpool, carried into Breſt.

The Dutch ſloop Jonge Gerard, carried into Boſton.

The Peacock, Fry, from Jamaica to New York, carried into the Cheſapeak.

The Sarah, Findlater, from Honduras, carried into New York.

The Concordia, from Demerara to Amſterdam; Chance, from Liſbon to Newfoundland; and Neptune, from New York to Newfoundland, are taken by the Marſeilles privateer, and burnt at ſea.

The William Tell, from Dominica, carried into New York.

The Amelia, Parker, from Barbadoes to St John's, is taken and ranſomed.

The St John, Dryſdale, of New Brunſwick, brig Friendſhip, of St John's New Brunſwick; and ſloop Three Friends, of Barbadoes, carried into Martinique.

The Golden Age, from Jamaica to Liverpool, arrived at Philadelphia.

The Pierſon, from Bilboa to Jerſey, taken off Uſhant.

The Roſa, from Montivedio to Spain, carried into Rochfort.

The Henry, Shipman, from Oſtend to London, carried into Dunkirk.

The Sovereign, Brown, and Harriott, Strong, for London; Two Brothers, Woodman, for Liverpool; and Maria, Findlay, all from Honduras; and the Adventure, Currenne, from Jamaica, ſent into Charleſtown.

The Prince William Henry, and the Queen, letters of marque, taken in the Weſt Indies.

The Riddington, from Jamaica, ſent for Virginia.

The Creſcent, Marſhall, from Jamaica to Virginia, and Coningham, Coningham, from Londonderry, carried into Baltimore.

The Kitty, Macalliſter, from Antigua, carried into Philadelphia.

The Dio, a Portugueſe, carried into New York.

A ſhip from Glaſgow to Barbadoes, taken by two ſtore-ſhips bound to St Peter's.

The Druid, Meyer, from St Vincent's to London, carried into Dunkirk.

The Millica, from Jamaica to Maryland, ſent to Baltimore.

MARRIAGES.

Lately, at Golden Grove, King's County, Ireland, Lord Mountjoy, to Miſs Wallis, eldeſt daughter of the late Hector Wallis, Eſq; formerly of Springmount, Queen's county.

Oct. 1. At Borrowſtounneſs, Mr Andrew Cowan, merchant in Glaſgow, to Miſs Robina Moir, of Downe.

9. At Peterſburg, His Imperial Highneſs the Great Duke Alexander Pouloviſh, to her Imperial Highneſs the Great Dutcheſs Elizabeth Alexievna. The marriage-ceremony was performed by her Imperial Majeſty's confeſſor. *Lond. Gaz.*

17. At Edinburgh, Alexander Thomſon, Eſq; to Miſs Louiſa Henry.

18. Mr Donald Monro, merchant in Glaſgow, to Miſs Charlotte Monro, eldeſt daughter of the late Mr John Monro, merchant in Edinburgh.

20. At Broad-Cliff near Exeter, the Rev. Mr John Ackland, vicar of ſaid pariſh, to the Hon. Catharine Devereaux, only ſurviving daughter of the late, and ſiſter of the preſent Viſcount Hereford.

21. At Scotſtown, Alexander Anderſon, Eſq; of Philpote lane London, to Miſs Chriſtian Oſwald, daughter of George Oſwald, Eſq; of Auchincruive.

21. At Kilbride, John Macdonald, Eſq; of Clanranald, to Miſs Jean Macdonald, daughter of Colin Macdonald, Eſq; of Boiſdale.

22. At Glorat, the Rev. Mr Robert Rogney, miniſter of Kilſyth, to Miſs Barbara Stirling, fourth daughter of Sir John Stirling of Glorat, Bt.

23. At Glaſgow, William Croſs, Eſq; merchant to Miſs Ann Boleyn Buchanan, daughter of the deceaſed Neil Buchanan, Eſq; of Auchentoſhan.

24. At Berrybank, Mr Alexander Milgarno, merchant, Aberdeen, to Miſs Mary Skinner, daughter of the Rt. Rev. Biſhop John Skinner.

31. At the houſe of Col. Macpherſon of Blairgowrie, the Rev. Mr Alexander Stewart, miniſter of Moulins, to Miſs Louiſa Macpherſon, eldeſt daughter of the deceaſed Capt. Lachlane Macpherſon.

31. Andrew Barnard; Eſq; only ſon of the Biſhop of Kilaloe and Kilfenora, to Lady Anne Lindſay, ſiſter to the Earl of Balcarras.

31. At Edinburgh, Mr John Muir, merchant, to Miſs Katharine Cargill, daughter of Mr James Cargill, merchant, Edinburgh.

Nov. 8. At Ayton-houſe, Berwickſhire, the Duke of Mancheſter, to Lady Sufan Gordon, third daughter of the Duke of Gordon.

9. At St George's, Hanover-ſquare, Capt. Rickets of the royal navy, to Lady Eliſabeth Lambert, ſiſter to the Earl of Cavan.

13. Glynn Wynn, Eſq; to Miſs Elizabeth Hamilton, daughter of the late Hon. and Rev. George Hamilton, and ſiſter to the Marchioneſs of Abercorn.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 30. At the viceregal lodge, Phœnix park, Dublin, Lady Charlotte Lenox, of a ſon.

Lately, the Lady of the Lord Chancellor, of Ireland, of a ſon.

Oct. 13. Mrs Blair of Blair, of a ſon.

14. Mrs Leſlie of Balquhain, of two boys.

23. The Hon. Mrs Forbes, of a daughter.

24. At London, in the houſe of her father Lord Eardley, the Hon. Mrs Culling Smith, of a daughter.

25. At Fintry-houſe, Lady Forbes of a ſon.

27. Mrs Duff of Fettereſſo, of a ſon.

28. Mrs Hamilton of Orbiſton, of a ſon.

Nov. 2. Mrs Forbes of Blackford, of a ſon.

8. At her father's houſe at Walthamſtow, the Counteſs of Lauderdale, of a ſon.

DEATHS.

March 17. At ſea, Mr Robert Tait, ſurgeon, ſon of the Rev. Mr Tait, late miniſter of Kilbucho.

July 6. At Dominica, in his 28th year, Maj. William Gordon of the 4th battalion of 60th foot, youngeſt ſon of Charles Gordon, Eſq; of Abergeldie, Aberdeenſhire, and brother to Sir Charles Gordon, Lieutenant-Colonel of 41ſt foot, who was preſented, by the King of Pruſſia, with the military order of Merit, for his able and ſpirited conduct whilſt acting under the Duke of Brunſwick, in the campaign of 1787; a diſtinction the more honourable, he being the only foreigner on whom it has ever been beſtowed.—— It was owing to Maj. Gordon's gallant conduct, at the head of the ſtorming party, compoſed of a ſmall column of light infantry, who daſhed into the enemy's works, and forced the commandant to ſurrender at diſcretion, that the iſland of Tobago was captured; for, during this event, Brig.-Gen. Cuyler, who commanded the main body of the troops, had been obliged to fall back, and knew not that the fort was taken, till announced by the firing of the morning gun, and the hoiſting of the Britiſh colours by Maj. Gordon. When the attack of the iſland of Martinique was afterwards determined on, the Major was appointed to the command of the light infantry companies of all the regiments in the Leeward Iſlands; in which important ſituation he evinced the ſame intrepid ſpirit; and at the landing of the troops on that expedition, he puſhed forward and penetrated upwards of ſix miles into the iſland, under every poſſible diſadvantage, expoſed to a very heavy fire from the enemy, almoſt inceſſant rain, ſucceeded by a ſcorching ſun, and during forty hours under arms, without a morſel to eat, or any other covering than the heavens. The Houſe of Aſſembly at Barbadoes, on which iſland Maj. Gordon had commanded the battalion many months, voted him, in June laſt, an elegant ſword, as a token of their reſpect, and expreſſive of their approbation of the uniform regularity and good conduct of his corps; and the inhabitants in general teſtified their regard to him by ſtocking with every kind of refreſhment the man of war on board which he embarked againſt Martinique, where "his gallantry and ſoldier-like conduct, in repulſing an attack of the enemy, were ſo peculiarly diſtinguiſhed, that the commander in chief returned him particular thanks in public orders.

Aug. 12. In Weſtmoreland, Jamaica, the Hon. Samuel William Haughton, Speaker of the Aſſembly, and a repreſentative for the pariſh of Hanover

15. At Barbadoes, Mr William Gray of Loſs, Enſign in 65th foot.

26. At Barnaline, Argyleſhire, aged 80, the Rev. Mr William Campbell, miniſter of Lochow.

Sept. 6. After having made this campaign with the allied armies as a volunteer, Prince Conſtantine, of Saxe-Weimar, brother to the reigning Duke, and a Major-General in the Saxon ſervice.

22. At Canterbury, Thomas Peircy, Eſq; captain in the royal navy.

27. At Aberdeen, Alexander Robertſon, Eſq; of Blackchambers.

Lately, at Vienna, Prince Gallitzin, the Ruſſian ambaſſador to that Court. His eſtates in Ruſſia, next to thoſe of the late Prince Potemkin, are ſuppoſed to be the largeſt allotted to any one of the Empreſs's ſubjects. Gen. Count Romanzow, the Ruſſian ambaſſador at the Diet of Ratiſbon, is his heir; to whom he has not only left a fortune of 2,000,000 florins in ſpecie, but vaſt eſtates in Ruſſia, which yielded upwards of 200,000 roubles per annum. The pleaſure-villas of Gallitzinberg have been left by the Prince to the Ruſſian ambaſſador who ſhall hereafter be ſent to Vienna, beſides the Engliſh garden, and a clear income of 200,000 florins. The Prince left his villa in the Prater to the Counteſs of Hoyos. He alſo

alſo left large ſums and annuities to the officers of his houſehold and domeſtics.

08. At Naples, where ſhe had reſided with Lord and Lady Cholmondeley, the Ducheſs Dowager of Ancaſter. Her Grace was the daughter of Thoms Panton, Eſq; and was married in 1750 to the third Duke of Ancaſter. Her only ſurviving children are the Baroneſs Willoughby D'Ereſby, Lady of Sir Peter Burrell, and the Counteſs of Cholmondeley.—By her death the appointment of Miſtreſs of the Robes to the Queen, of which the ſalary is five hundred a-year, and the perquiſites very conſiderable, becomes vacant.

2. At Edinburgh, Mr Oſwald Fotheringham, writer.

5. John George Harris, Eſq; his Majeſty's receiver-general of Guernſey.

8. At Boſton, New England, aged 57, his Excellency John Hancock, governor and commander-in-chief of that commonwealth. He is ſucceeded as governor by his Excellency Samuel Adams.

9. At Newtonhall, in Eaſt Lothian, Richard Hay Newton, Eſq; of Newton.

9. At Great Yarmouth, aged 111 years, Matthew Champion. He was born in French Flanders in 1682, and came over to England with King William in 1688. His father was a farrier in the King army's.

10. At Rome, Count Caprara, Generaliſſimo of the Pope's troops.

11. At Tillydrone, Miſs Jane Roſs, daughter of the late Mr Alexander Roſs junior, merchant in Aberdeen.

12. At Bonally, near Edinburgh, Mrs Eliſabeth Colquhoun, wife of Mr James Williamſon, merchant, Leith.

12. At Stirling, in her 81ſt year, Mrs Janet Cowan, relict of the Rev. Mr Thomas Turner.

13. At Glaſgow, Mr Archibald Ronald, glover.

13. At Aberdeen, Mr Davidſon, hoſier.

14. At Weſtminſter, aged 99, Mrs Parkes, a widow lady. It is remarkable ſhe buried her 5th huſband about four years ago, and is ſaid to have been under engagement to another, when ſhe was ſeized with an apoplexy. Her three firſt huſbands were all military men, and all killed in battle.

15. At Dundee, Miſs Anna Kinloch, daughter of the late Sir James Kinloch of Nevay.

15. At Cambridge, aged 84, Ruſſel Plumptre, M. D. Regius profeſſor of phyſic in that univerſity, which office he has filled fifty two years.

16. At Paris, in her 38th year, being born Nov. 2. 1755, Marie Antoinette, widow of the late French King, Louis XVI. [p. 521.]

16. At Greenock, Mrs Janet Bradſute, relict of Mr James Anderſon, merchant, Glaſgow.

16. At Caithneſs, Mrs Jean Sinclair, daughter of the late John Sinclair, Eſq; of Barrock, and relict of George Murray, Eſq; of Clardon.

18. At Kendal, in Weſtmoreland, the Hon. Sir John Wilſon, Kt, one of the Judges of the court of common pleas.

19. At Edinburgh, Mrs Henrietta Wood, widow of James Hamilton Eſq; of Gilkerſcleugh.

20. At Old Meldrum, Mrs Janet Duguid, ſpouſe of Mr John Ledingham.

21. At Newport in the iſle of Wight, the Hon. Mr Weſt, brother to Lord Delaware.

23. The reigning Duke of Wirtemberg.

23. At Craigdarroch, Mrs Ferguſſon of Craigdarroch.

23. At Pulmuir, Mrs Barbara Black, relict of Principal blackwall, of the Mariſchal college, Aberdeen, to which college ſhe has conveyed the lands of Pulmuir, near Aberdeen, for the following purpoſe, viz. 40 l. Sterling yearly, for the eſtabliſhment of a profeſſorſhip of chemiſtry.—10 l. Sterling yearly, for the beſt Engliſh diſcourſe, to be delivered in the hall of the Univerſity, (on certain ſubjects, which are preſcribed by herſelf for five years, and afterwards to be preſcribed yearly by the college, and publiſhed) and the ſurplus of the feu-duties and rents of Pulmuir to be divided annually among the Principal and Profeſſors. She appoints Dr George French, phyſician in Aberdeen, to be the firſt Profeſſor of Chemiſtry—and ſettles the patronage of that office afterwards on the Mariſchal college.

27. At Edinburgh, Mrs Marion Scotland, relict of Mr Henry Anderſon, ſhoemaker.

28. At Chelſea, in an advanced age, Mr Walmſley, who was many years conſul at Malaga in the reigns of George I. and II.

28. At Edinburgh, Mrs Catharine Campbell, ſpouſe to Captain James Hamilton, of the Prince of Wales cutter.

28. At Hampſtead, in his 52d year, the Hon. Thomas Fitzmaurice, ſecond ſon of John late Earl of Shelburne, and only brother of the Marquis of Lanſdowne. He has left a widow, Mary Counteſs of Orkney, and an only ſon, Viſcount Kirkwall, a minor. This gentleman, from his extenſive concerns in the linen manufactory, was called the royal merchant.

31. At Iſlington, in his 72d year, Peter Roberts, Eſq; remembrancer of the city of London.

31. At London, Lt-Col. Colin Campbell, of 1ſt foot-guards.

Lately, Viſcount Montague and Mr Burdett. They were drowned at one of the falls of the Rhine. Lord Montague was born on

June

June 26. 1769. His title, it is believed, has become extinct.

Nov. 1. At London, in Newgate, [vol. 50. p. 47.] Lord George Gordon, third ſon of Coſmo George late Duke of Gordon by Catharine, daughter of William Earl of Aberdeen. He was born in London, and his late Majeſty George II. ſtood as his godfather. At an early period he entered the navy, which he quitted during the American war, in conſequence of ſome altercation with Lord Sandwich relative to promotion. His Lordſhip repreſented the borough of Luggerſhall in parliament during ſeveral ſeſſions; and as he animadverted with great freedom, and often with great wit, on the proceedings of both ſides of the Houſe, it was uſual at that period to ſay, that there were three parties in parliament, the miniſtry, the oppoſition, and Lord George Gordon. The dreary hours of his confinement were devoted to reading and the ſtudy of ancient and modern hiſtory. Several of his publications upon miſcellaneous ſubjects are characteriſed by ſound arguments, and illumined by flaſhes of genuine humour; his language was animated, and his diction correct and claſſical.

2. At Eilemont-houſe, Robert Gordon, Eſq; of Hall-head.

3. Robert Turner, Eſq; ſheriff-ſubſtitute of Aberdeenſhire.

4. At Margate, the Rt Hon. Lady Teynham, relict of Lord Teynham.

6. At London, Mr John Murray, bookſeller.

6. Dominic Serres, Eſq; royal academician and marine painter to his Majeſty. He was one of the forty artiſts who firſt eſtabliſhed the academy. Mr Serres was alſo librarian to the academy. There are now three vacancies among the royal artiſts.

6. In the poor-houſe at Tenterden, in Kent, aged 104 years, Henry Smalwood. He could read without ſpectacles to the day of his death; and, two days before he died, walked ten miles.

7. At Edinburgh, Mr Angus Macdonald merchant.

8. The Hon. Guy Carleton.

9. At Lynn Regis in Norfolk, where he had practiſed upwards of thirty years, aged 70, Robert Hamilton, M. D. Fellow of the royal college of phyſicians, Edinburgh, and a member of ſeveral learned ſocieties.

10. At Alton, James Rodney, Eſq; brother to the late Lord Rodney.

10. At St Andrew's, Mrs Anne Allardyce, relict of Capt. John Fraſer.

11. At Edinburgh, Mungo Campbell, Eſq; of Hundleſhope.

11. At Dublin-Caſtle, the Counteſs of Weſtmoreland.

12. Mrs Rebecca Ballingall, ſpouſe of Alexander Comb, ſhipmaſter in Leith.

15. At his houſe in Cumberland, John Latimer, Eſq; of Holmfoot, half brother to the Rev. Mr Robert Walker, Canongate.

17. At Glaſgow, James Lapſly, Eſq; of Northwoodſide.

Lately at Plymouth, ſuddenly, Mrs James Fox, a Quaker. She was foundreſs of a ſchool of induſtry there, which was very beneficial to the lower claſs of people.

PREFERMENTS.

From the London Gazette.

The King has been pleaſed,

Admiralty-office, Oct. 23. to appoint Majors Peter Painter, William Varlo, George Elliot, Benjamin Adair, and Duncan Campbell, to be Lieutenant-Colonels of Marines.

Whitehall, Nov. 6. to confer the honour of Knighthood on Capt. J. Saumarez of the navy.

Dublin Caſtle, Oct. 30 Letters-patent have paſſed the great ſeal, granting the dignity of a Baron of this kingdom, unto the Rt Hon. John O'Neill, and the heirs-male of his body, by the title of Baron O'Neill, of Shane's Caſtle, in the county of Antrim.

War-office, Oct. 18.

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint Gen[s] Henry Seymour Conway, his Royal Highneſs William Duke of Glouceſter, K. G. Sir George Howard, K. B. to be Field Marſhals.

As likewiſe Lt-Gen[s] Robert Melvill, Mariſcoe Frederic, Robert Dalrymple, Horn Elphinſtone, James Johnſton, James Johnſton, Charles Marquis of Drogheda, Sir William Auguſtus Pitt, Lord Adam Gordon, Hon. Alexander Maitland, Archibald Earl of Eglintoune, Hunt Walſh, Guy Lord Dorcheſter, Sir Charles Thompſon, Robert Clerk, Robert Cuninghame, Hon. Sir William Howe, Lord George Henry Lennox, Henry Fletcher, John Hale, Sir Robert Boyd, Sir Henry Clinton, Charles Lord Southampton, Bernard Hale, Francis Craig, Hugh Duke of Northumberland, William Taylor, Charles Marquis Cornwallis, to be Generals.

As likewiſe Maj.-Gen[s] Sir Thomas Shirley, Joſeph Brome, Patrick Tonyn, Gabriel Chriſtie, John Reid, Charles Roſs, Sir William Green, George Scott, Charles O'Hara, Robert Sandford, Loftus Anthony Tottenham, William Rowley, Harry Trelawney, Peter Bathurſt, Hon. William Gordon, John Maunſell, Stuart Douglas, Robert Preſcott, Hon. William Barrecurt, Henry Earl of Carhampton, William Dalrymple, William Picton, Sir Hector Munro, Hon. Edward Stopford, Hon. William Hervey, Weſt Hyde, John Fletcher Campbell, Francis Laſcelles, James Murray, Samuel Townſend, Sir William Medows, Thomas Olbert Mordaunt, to be Lieutenant Generals.

As likewiſe Col[s] John Lind, William Shirreff, William Grinfield, Samuel Hulſe, Albemarle Bertie, Charles Vallancey, Thomas Pigot, Hon. John Thomas De Burgh, Sir James Steuart, Thomas Carleton, James Marſh, Cavendiſh Liſter, Charles Leigh, James Ogilvie, William Roberts, Robert Kingſton, Sir Robert Laurie, John Tupper, William Martin, John Archer, William Edmeſton, David Home, Hugh Debbieg, Montgomery Agnew, Thomas Jones, James Stewart, Alexander Earl of Balcarras, Hon. Charles Stuart, Cornelius Cuyler, Thomas Dundas, Charles Earl of Harrington, Hon. Richard Fitz Patrick, Neſbitt Balfour, Edmund Stevens, Thomas Trigge, Francis Earl of Moira, Peter Craig, Benjamin Stehelin, to be Major-Generals.

As likewiſe Lt-Col[s] Robert Maſon Lewis, Thomas Glyn, William Colquhoun, Welbore Ellis Doyle, Charles Horneck, Alexander Roſs, John White, Charles Graham, Andrew John Drummond, Thomas Swanton, John St Leger, Chriſtopher Maxwell, Henry Bowyer, Richard Bettesworth, Arent Schuyler de Peyſter, John William Egerton, Peter Hunter, William Maxwell, George Lord Herbert, John Earl of Chatham, George Campbell, Alexander Campbell, William Viſcount Fielding, Richard Symes, to be Colonels.

To be Aides de Camp to his Majeſty, Lieutenant-Colonels William Morſhead, Francis Dundas, Hamilton Maxwell.

As likewiſe Majors William Anſtruther, James Stevenſon, Boulter Johnſtone, William Swinburne, John Doyle, William Brady, John Dormer Alcock, Patrick Wauchope, James Higginſon, Baldwin Leighton, Arthur Browne, Patrick Sinclair, John Elford, Benjamin Fiſh, David Campbell, M. B. St Leger Keating, John Coffin, Hon. George Hanger, Richard Armſtrong, John Callander, Archibald Campbell, ſen. John Murray, to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Oct. 19. 1ſt foot-guards: Capt. the Hon. Edmund Phipps to be Captain of a Company, by purchaſe, vice Talbot, who retires.

Staff. Lt-Col. Charles Lennox to be Quarter-maſter-General to the forces at Toulon and Provence; Haviland Le Meſurier to be Aſſiſtant Commiſſary General of ſtores, proviſions, and forage, to the forces under the Duke of York, vice Gould, deceaſed.

Oct. 22. Horſe-guards: Corn. Gibbs Crawford to be Lieutenant, without purchaſe, vice Board, deceaſed.

Garriſons: Maj.-Gen. Gerard Lake to be Lieutenant-Governor of Berwick, vice Hill, deceaſed; Col. James Henry Craig of 16th foot, to be Lieutenant-Governor of Guernſey, vice Dundas, reſigned.

Staff. Col. James Henry Craig to be Commandant of the forces in Guernſey during the abſence of the Governor; Maj. Gen. Alexander Earl of Balcarras to be Commandant of the forces in Jerſey during the abſence of the Governor.

Medical Staff. Surgeon John Gunning to be Surgeon-General of the forces, vice Hunter, deceaſed; Surgeon Thomas Keate to be inſpector of regimental hoſpitals, vice Hunter, deceaſed.

Brevet. Lt-Col. Robert Douglas of 47th foot, to be Colonel in America only.

Oct. 26. 30th foot: Capt. Robert Brereton to be Major, vice Campbell, removed to an independent company.——Maj. Thomas Campbell, from 30th foot, to be Captain of an independent company of foot, vice Craufurd, removed to 30th foot.

Staff. Capt George Frederick Kochler, of the artillery, to be Deputy Quarter-Maſter-General to the forces in the South of France.

Brevets: To be Majors in the army: Captains William Lyons of 55th foot; Henry George Grey, of 18th dragoons, and George Frederick Kochler, of artillery.——To be Major-General at Toulon and South of France, Col. Henry Lord Mulgrave.——To be Colonels in America only: Lt-Cols. Richard Symes, of 53d foot; and Charles Gordon, of 41ſt foot.

War-office, Nov. 2.

A regiment of foot: Lt-Gen. J. Fletcher Campbell, from 32d foot, to be Colonel; Maj. Duncan Cameron, from 43d foot, Lieutenant-Colonel; and Captain Martin Hunter, from 52d foot, Major.

A regiment of foot: Maj.-Gen. William Edmeſtone, from 50th foot, to be Colonel; Maj. Charles Green, from 31ſt foot, Lieutenant Colonel; and Capt. John Edwards, from 40th foot, Major.

A regiment of foot: Maj.-Gen. Cornelius Cuyler, from 55th foot, to be Colonel; Maj. George Sladden, from 67th foot, Lieutenant-Colonel; and Captain Richard Mark Dickens, from 44th foot, Major.

A regiment of foot: Maj.-Gen. Neſbitt Balfour, from 23d foot, to be Colonel; Maj. William St Leger, from 6th foot, Lieutenant-Colonel; and Capt. Jeffer Wheelock, from 15th dragoons, Major.

Brevets: To be Major-Generals in the army: Col[s] Matthew Dickſon, Forbes Macbean, and Richard Dawſon.——To be Colonels: Lt-Col[s] Joſeph Walton, Peter Traille, Ellis Walker, and William Johnſtone.——To be Lieutenant-Colonels: Majors Edward Whitmore, and Richard Chapman.

Nov. 9. 2d life-guards: Corn. and Sub-Lieut. George Thomas Smith to be Lieutenant, by purchaſe, vice Buller, promoted in the independent companies.

1ſt foot-guards: Lt Col. Auguſtus Maitland

land to be Captain of a company, without purchaſe, vice Colin Campbell, deceaſed.

16. 24th foot: Maj.-Gen. Richard Whyte, from half-pay of late 96th foot, to be Colonel, vice Tayler, deceaſed.

29th foot: Capt. Henry Hervey Aſton, from an independent company, to be Major, by purchaſe, vice Monſell, who retires.

32d foot: Maj. Richard Northey, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, by purchaſe, vice Campbell, promoted to the command of a regiment.

Staff. Capt. John De Birniere, from half-pay of late 79th foot, to be Major of brigade to the forces.

Hoſpital Staff. Dr — Robertſon to be Phyſician to the forces in the South of France.

Brevets. Lt-Col. the Hon. Mark Napier to be Colonel; Col. the Hon. Mark Napier to be Major-General; Maj. Robert Mathews, of 53d foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; and Capt. Thomas Scott, of 53d foot, to be Major.

From other Papers.

Col. Montgomery of Coilsfield has preſented Mr William Ritchie, probationer, to the pariſh of Tarboiton, vacant by the death of Dr Patrick Woodrow.

12. William Baillie, of Polkemmet, Eſq; and David Smyth of Methven, Eſq; preſented to the Court of Seſſion his Majeſty's letters, appointing them Ordinary Lords of Seſſion, in the room of Lords Elliock and Gardenſton.—Mr Baillie took his ſeat on the Bench, on the 14th curt. by the title of Lord Polkemmet, and Mr Smyth on the 15th, by that of Lord Methven.

19. Dr Charles Wilſon, profeſſor of oriental languages in the New College of St Andrew's, was appointed Profeſſor of Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory, in room of the late Mr William Brown.

BANKRUPTS.

Oct. 18. John Morriſon & Co. merchants in Glaſgow.

22. John Moffat, merchant in Muirkirk.

22. John Chriſtie, merchant in Glaſgow.

22. Andrew Tod, confectioner in Perth.

24. John Macleod, grocer in Glaſgow.

24. Coll Macgregor, tackſman of Kirkton of Balquhidder, farmer and dealer in cattle.

28. David Fleming, merchant, Glaſgow.

28. Lieutenant Hugh Roſs, late merchant in Stranraer.

31. Mitchell and Anderſon, merchants in Glaſgow.

Nov. 1. George Wilſon, manufacturer in Glaſgow.

4. Major George Hay, late of 80th foot, now reſiding at Inverneſs.

5. Andrew, George, and Andrew Thomſons, bankers in Glaſgow.

6. John Morton, vintner in Forfar.

Prices of Grain at Haddington, November 22.

Wheat, 24 s. 0 d. Barley, 19 s. 0 d. Oats, 15 s. 0 d. Peaſe, 20 s. 0 d. New ditto, 16 s. Beans, 15 s. 6 d.

Edinburgh, Nov. 29. Oat-meal, 1s. 1d. Bear-meal, 11 d. Peaſe-meal, 10 d.

Edinburgh Bill of Burials for October.

Burial places.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Grayfriars and Lady Yeſter's,	11	13	24
Weſt-kirk, -	19	25	44
Canongate, -	19	14	33
Calton, - -	20	20	40
Total,	69	72	141

Age.				Diseases, &c.	No
Under	2		53	Accident — —	4
Between	2	& 5	22	Aged — — —	9
	5	& 10	4	Aſthma — — —	1
	10	& 20	7	Bowelhive — —	11
	20	& 30	2	Cancer — — —	1
	30	& 40	0	Childbed — —	1
	40	& 50	12	Chincough — —	4
	50	& 60	9	Conſumption —	38
	60	& 70	12	Convulſions — —	1
	70	& 80	10	Croop — — —	1
	80	& 90	1	Dropſy — — —	1
	90	& 100	0	Fever — —	16
			141	Jaundice — — —	1
				Meaſles — —	5
				Smallpox — —	28
				Sore throat — —	1
Decreaſed 5				Stillborn — —	8
				Teething — —	10

PRICES OF STOCKS, November 15.

Bank Stock, 165¾ a 166.
3 per cent. red. 73⅜ a ¼.
3 per cent. conſ. 74¼ a 74.
Scrip. 75⅝.
4 per cent. 88¼ a ⅛ a ¼.
5 per cent. 107⅛ a ⅜.
Long Ann. 21 1 16th a ⅛.
Short Ann. 9½.
India Stock, 207½.
India Bonds, 24 s. prem.
Exchеq. Bills, 6 s. prem.
New Navy Bills, 9 a ¼ a ⅛ diſc.
Engliſh Tickets, 14 l. 8 s. 6 d.

November 25.

Bank Stock, 167½.
3 per cent. red. 74⅛ a ⅜.
3 per cent. conſ. 74⅞ a 75⅝.
4 per cent. 89¼.
5 per cent. 107⅞ a 108.
Long Ann. 21⅜ a 5-16ths.
Short Ann. 9 9-16ths.
India Stock, 209¼ a 210¾
Exchеq. Bills, 12 s. prem.
New Navy Bills, 9⅛ diſc.
Eng. Tick. 14 l. 18 s. 6 d.

THE SCOTS MAGAZINE.

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Substance of Sir JOHN SINCLAIR's Address to the BOARD of AGRICULTURE, on the first day of its being assembled.

THAT he could not forbear troubling the Board with a few words congratulating the members present on the complete establishment of so invaluable an institution as that of *a Board of Agriculture*. That in other countries attempts of a similar nature, on a humbler scale, had been made; but that the present, he believed, was the first instance of such an institution having been snatched from the feeble hands of individuals, and invested with all the strength and vigour of public establishment.

That from the circumstance of his having moved in parliament for the establishment of that Board, his Majesty had been graciously pleased to nominate him as President, a situation to which he could not otherwise have aspired, among so many members distinguished by superior talents, and possessed of greater experience and skill in husbandry; but that he would endeavour to make up for any personal deficiency, by the most unwearied zeal and attention to promote the objects for which the Board was constituted.

That no man would have ventured to have made such a motion in parliament, without having previously sketched out in his own mind some general ideas respecting

ting the ſyſtem that might be purſued, in caſe the propoſed inſtitution ſhould take place, and that he would ſhortly ſtate to the Board what had occurred to him upon the ſubject.

That having carried on, for ſome years paſt, a correſpondence with above 1500 individuals, on matters of a public nature, (for promoting the improvement of Britiſh wool, and examining with great minuteneſs into the political ſtate of Scotland), he was enabled, by the experience which he had thus acquired, to aſcertain in a great meaſure thoſe leading principles on which ſo great and extenſive a plan might be conducted; and theſe he would ſhortly ſubmit to the conſideration of the meeting.

That in the firſt place, he had much ſatisfaction in ſtating, as the foundation on which the edifice of national improvement might be built, that there exiſted in theſe kingdoms a greater fund of ſolid ability and of uſeful information, and a greater extent of actual and efficient capital, than, ſo far as he could judge, any other country, of the ſame extent and population in the univerſe, could boaſt of; and that little more would be neceſſary, but to call forth that ability, and to collect that information, and to give the capital of the country a direction or tendency to increaſe internal wealth and cultivation, in preference to more diſtant objects, in order to make this iſland, what it ought to be, "*The Garden of Europe.*"

In the ſecond place, he was certain, that there exiſted a greater maſs of public ſpirit in the nation at large (more eſpecially among that deſcription of people with whom the Board of Agriculture was principally connected) than was commonly imagined; and he was ſatisfied that the Board would find no difficulty in prevailing on the active and intelligent huſbandmen of this kingdom to try any experiment, or to follow any ſyſtem, that could contribute to the public good, and did not materially militate againſt their own perſonal intereſts; and that a wide difference would be found between a recommendation to improvement coming from a reſpectable public body, than if it came from private individuals.

In the third place, this principle ought ever to be kept in view, that in a good cauſe nothing can reſiſt induſtry and perſeverance. That at firſt ſome doubts or jealouſies might be entertained of a new inſtitution, and ſome rumours might be circulated reſpecting the objects of the Board, which time would ſoon do away. But for his part he entertained no doubt, that if parliament would continue its pecuniary aſſiſtance for ſome years (promoting at the ſame time by wiſe regulations a general ſyſtem of improvement), and if the Board (which he was perſuaded would be the caſe) would ſteadily perſiſt in its exertions, that in a very ſhort period the produce of many millions of acres, now cultivated in a very defective manner, would be greatly augmented; that many millions of acres now lying waſte would be brought under cultivation; and that the ſtock of the kingdom would be improved to at leaſt double its preſent value.

In regard to the plan to be purſued, he ſubmitted to the conſideration of the Board, whether the firſt object ought not to be to aſcertain facts? without which no theory or ſyſtem of reaſoning, however plauſible, could be depended on. That for that purpoſe it would be neceſſary to examine into the agricultural ſtate of all the different counties in the kingdom, and to enquire into the means which, in the opinion of intelligent men, were the moſt likely to promote either a general ſyſtem of improvement, or the advantage of particular diſtricts. That by employing a number of able men for that purpoſe, and circulating their reports previous to their being publiſhed, requeſting the additional remarks and obſervations of thoſe to whom ſuch communications were ſent, it was probable that no important fact, or even uſeful idea, would eſcape notice.

That the immenſe maſs of information thus accumulated would anſwer two purpoſes; firſt, it would point out the meaſures which the legiſlature might take for promoting agricultural improvements: ſecondly, individuals would thus be inſtructed by the practice and experience of others—the landlord in the proper mode of managing his property, and the farmer in the beſt plan of cultivating his fields.

That for attaining the firſt object, that of legiſlative aſſiſtance, it would be proper to digeſt the ſubſtance of the information that was accumulated into one report, to be ſubmitted to the conſideration of his Majeſty, and of both Houſes of Parliament; ſuggeſting in the report what meaſures had occurred in the courſe of

of their enquiries, that could tend to the improvement of the country. He added, that from the ſpirit with which theſe agricultural ſurveys had been gone into, there was ſome reaſon to hope that a report might be drawn up, on the general ſtate of the huſbandry of the kingdom, in time ſufficient to enable Parliament to take ſome effectual meaſures for the benefit of agriculture, in the courſe even of the enſuing ſeſſion.

That Parliament might be of eſſential ſervice to huſbandry in two reſpects: firſt, by removing all diſcouragements to rural induſtry; and ſecondly, by granting encouragements. That the ſecond was a matter of much delicacy, and which required very mature conſideration. At the ſame time it was certain, that by granting encouragements to agriculture, the Great Frederick of Pruſſia was enabled to double the value of his dominions, and to amaſs a very conſiderable treaſure, amounting, it is well known, to many millions Sterling. That ſuch encouragements operated like manure ſpread upon the ground, which inſured a more abundant harveſt. That they alſo had a tendency to impreſs on the public mind this truth, "That the proper cultivation of the ſoil is an object ſo peculiarly intereſting to the community at large, that thoſe who moſt aſſiduouſly attend to it, are perhaps to be accounted the moſt meritorious citizens of their country." That in one point of view, at leaſt, the huſbandman was more intitled to public attention than thoſe who followed other profeſſions, being more fixed to the territory on which he lived, and leſs apt, from habit, inclination, or ability, to wander from it.

That in regard to inſtructing individuals, no doubt could be entertained, from the great maſs of information which would be accumulated by the correſpondence of the Board, both at home and abroad, that the beſt mode of managing landed property, or, in other words, the moſt advantageous ſyſtem of connection between the landlord and the tenant, would be aſcertained; and that the principles of rational huſbandry, for the inſtruction of the practical farmer, would ſoon be brought to a very great degree of ſimplicity and perfection.

That he would not anticipate with too much confidence the important conſequences that might reſult from ſuch an inſtitution. He believed, however, there was none from which the public at large had reaſon to expect ſo many ſubſtantial benefits. That the Board, indeed, was already looked up to, even by foreign nations, as likely to become the general magazine of knowledge on agricultural ſubjects. That they already conſidered it as the ſource from which they were to derive the moſt important information, and the moſt ſolid advantages. That in theſe reſpects, at leaſt, agriculture had an advantage over other arts, that no jealouſy ſubſiſted among thoſe who were engaged in it, and that every diſcovery which tended to its improvement, more eſſentially contributed than in any other, to promote the general good of the ſpecies.

He ſhould only add, that if the meaſures he had ventured to hint at, and others connected with the internal improvement of the country, which he would afterwards take an opportunity of ſuggeſting, were approved of by the Board, and carried on with alacrity and zeal, that he was willing to dedicate the whole of his time and exertions to aſſiſt in the proſecution of them, fully convinced that no purſuits could be more gratifying to the mind for the preſent, or would be recollected in future with more heart-felt ſatisfaction.

Extracts from the Life of BARON FREDERIC TRENCK, *vol.* 4.

THE Baron gives the following curious account of Konigſtein in Saxony.

"This vaſt rock is not a fortreſs that an enemy muſt ſubdue before he can conquer Saxony. It contains but a ſmall garriſon, incapable of making a ſally; and ſerves only to ſecure the records of the country, and priſoners of ſtate. Konigſtein is the Baſtile of Saxony; in which many a brave man has pined out his life in durance.

When I was there, parts of the rock were blown up to form caſemates. In doing this, was found a dungeon bored in the ſolid ſtone to the depth of ſixty fathoms. At the bottom of this dungeon appeared a bedſtead, on which a ſkeleton repoſed, and by its ſide the remains of a dead dog. Mournful ſight for a heart poſſeſſed of the feelings of a man. How ſavage the tyrant that can invent ſuch tortures for his fellow-creatures, and can lie down on his pillow, conſcious that in a hole like this, a man is ſlowly conſuming the lamp of life, feebly ſupported

by vain hopes of compaſſion! Even now the walls of this priſon confine three perſons not unworthy of notice.

One of theſe was private ſecretary to the court of Saxony, and in the year 1756 betrayed the ſecrets of the Dreſden archieves to the King of Pruſſia. He was taken in Poland; and has now been four and thirty years in a dungeon:—he ſtill lives—but his appearance is more that of a wild beaſt than of a man.

Another is one Colonel Acton. He who is acquainted with the ſecret hiſtory of Dreſden will remember the horrid poiſon ſcheme, which was detected, but was thought proper to be kept ſecret. Acton was the chief in this conſpiracy. He was by birth an Italian; poſſeſſed a Calabrian heart; was a bold and handſome man; and was the favourite of the Dowager Electreſs. This is a ſufficient key to his hiſtory for thoſe who are deſirous of knowing what is become of Acton, who has ſtill many friends in Dreſden, and enjoys more liberty than his fellow priſoners. Where he is, however, he muſt die: but he is a great villain, and cannot accuſe his impriſonment of injuſtice.

The third is a fine young Swede. Six years ago he was arreſted at Leipſic, at the private requeſt of the King of Sweden, and brought to Konigſtein in a maſk. When he was taken, he defended himſelf like a lion, claiming his right to be protected by the laws of nations. This man is excluded from the light of day. No one ſees him; no one ſpeaks to him. And on pain of death no one muſt know what his name is, who he is, or that he is there. From what I could learn, he is no criminal; he has had no trial; but ſome ſtate or love intrigue at the Swediſh court has brought on him this fate. Pity him, reader! he has no deliverance to hope but death: for the Elector has promiſed the King of Sweden, that he ſhall never more behold the beams of the ſun. He is now under thirty years of age, and the worthy governor cannot ſpeak of him without the tear of compaſſion in his eye: he ſhrugs his ſhoulders, looks up to heaven, and ſays,—it is the Elector's *order*, and I muſt obey."

The account which Baron Trenck gives of his arrival at Paris is animated, and highly deſcriptive of the manners of the people:

"In the middle of February I arrived at Paris; where, at different periods of my life, I had already been five times wholly unnoticed. I was adviſed not to make my appearance at public places, leſt I ſhould be ſurrounded and obſtructed from the curioſity of the people. The whole city had ſeen, pitied, and admired me at Curtius's; who had exhibited me as large as life, in my chains, together with Frederic the Great, at the Palais Royal. Two plays had been written with the title of Baron Trenck, that for three months had been performed almoſt daily. One of them was particularly calculated to promote a ſpirit of revolt againſt unlimited monarchical power, as it tended to excite in the audience firſt compaſſion, and thence led them to a deſire of vengeance. It was performed too in ſuch a manner, that it could not fail of awakening in the heart thoſe emotions, which, at that critical period, the people were wiſhed to feel.

Thus all Paris was for the moſt part prejudiced in my favour; and, by means of my hiſtory and of the ſtage, the name of Trenck was generally known. The wiſh to be actually convinced that this Trenck was ſtill alive, had ever lived, or was not the mere hero of a romance, was ſo prevalent when I perſonally viſited Paris, that no one but an eye-witneſs can conceive how eagerly every one preſſed to diſcover to me the whole feelings of his heart, as it had ever been affected by my fate. And this was not the thirſt of novelty alone, which is commonly ſatiated in three days: for I remained ſix months in Paris, and to the moment of my departure I experienced the ſame love and eſteem.

The day after my coming, curioſity led me to viſit incognito the palais Royal, where Mr Curtius was exhibiting me in wax to the people. I went up to him, and ſaid:—Sir, I ſaw Baron Trenck himſelf a few years ago, and I perceive this figure no more reſembles him than it does the Great Mogul.—He looked at me with a mixture of ſurpriſe and contempt; and aſſured me, on his honour, that he well knew Baron Trenck perſonally, and that he had modelled the face of his figure from the Baron himſelf at Frankfort.

I ſaid nothing before the company, but took him aſide into another room, and diſcovered myſelf.—The poor fellow was aſhamed and frightened; offered in excuſe the artifices of people of his profeſſion to gratify the curioſity of the public; aſſured me that he had gotten a great deal of money by me; that he had ſent

ſent a ſimilar figure to London with the ſame view; and prayed me to favour him with half an hour's ſitting, that he might copy my real face. This requeſt, however, for ſufficient reaſons, I did not think fit to grant. The original being now at Paris, the figure would no longer anſwer the purpoſe of Mr Curtius in that city; ſo it was conveyed to Madrid.

Scarcely had I been three days in Paris, when all the city knew it, and I received viſits or invitations from all the people of conſequence. Ladies too came, excited by curioſity, to ſee me. I had no reſource but to follow the ſtream, and to ſpend the whole day till midnight in company. Wherever I dined or ſupped, all the friends of the family were invited, that they might have a ſight of me; and after meals the company crouded round me with the ſame view. Thus in ſix days I was generally known; and for the whole ſix months I was actually perſecuted, having engagements on my hands for a month to come. Every dinner was a feaſt. In moſt houſes the deſſert was enriched, in honour of me, with alluſions to my impriſonment and adventures, with triumphal arches and laurel crowns. The ladies ſung airs compoſed in honour of me, and preſented me with laurels. Sometimes the ſcene was ſo affecting, that the whole company ſhed tears; I myſelf wept at the firſt ſenſations of joy and gratitude. The concluſion was a general embrace, expreſſive not of curioſity gratified, but of emotions of the heart."

The following anecdote, and the perſecuting ſpirit which it pourtrays, are equally curious:

"Count Olivadez, who lived at Paris by the name of Count Pilo, was one of the firſt with whom I dined. * * * * * * *

The Count was a grandee of Spain, one of the firſt men in that kingdom, poſſeſſed eſtates to the amount of three millions a year, and is well known in modern hiſtory. He procured from Germany, at great expence, ſeveral families, whom he ſettled comfortably in Spain, with a view to augment the induſtry and population of that country. Among theſe, however, ſome were proteſtants. The Count was wealthy, powerful, and a friend to mankind. This was enough for the inquiſition. His houſe was ſearched, Voltaire's works were found in his library, he was dragged before the holy tribunal as a delinquent, was condemned and tortured, his property was confiſcated, and he lay four years in a wretched priſon, treated like the vileſt criminal, without the leaſt hope of ever recovering his liberty.

'His hiſtory, which he related to me truly, deſerves to be made known to the world. In it would be found things that muſt excite horror and deteſtation for the order of St Dominic, and the lamentable ſtate of Spain; but I have not here room for it. I ſhall only ſay, that the Count found means to eſcape out of the execrable talons of the inquiſition. The King himſelf could not ſave him; but he luckily fled to Paris with the loſs of a property of ſixty millions. Fortunately, ſome years before his diſaſter, he had placed in the French funds a capital, the intereſt of which brings him about eighty thouſand livres a-year; thus he has enough left, being childleſs, to live in Paris as a philoſopher, in a ſtate of quiet and reſpectability, under the name of Count Pilo. * * * * * *

He died laſt year, but not before he had ſhewn me the ſcars of thoſe wounds which had been inflicted on him by implements of torture in the dungeons of the inquiſition. Gracious God! what is a monk, where his power can rage uncontrouled! How little knows the world even now, of thoſe unfeeling monſters! and how juſt is my zeal, when I ſeize every occaſion to unmaſk them!"

Reflections on SINGULARITY *of* MANNERS.

[From Grave's Reveries of Solitude.]

THere are few people of ſuch mortified pretenſions, as patiently to acquieſce under the total neglect of mankind: nay, ſo ambitious are moſt men of diſtinction, that they chuſe to be taken notice of, even for their abſurdities, rather than to be entirely overlooked, and loſt in obſcurity; and, if they deſpair of exciting the attention of the world by any brilliant or uſeful accompliſhment, they will endeavour to gain it by ſome ridiculous peculiarity in their dreſs, their equipage, or accoutrements.

Many perſons may remember a little foreigner, (Des Cateaux, I think, was his name) who appeared daily in the Mall, dreſſed in black, with an hat of an enormous diameter, and a long roll of paper in his hand. His picturetque appearance tempted ſome artiſts to make an etching of him, which was exhibited in every

ſhop,

ſhop. I mention this gentleman, becauſe his profeſſed intention was, he ſaid, "to attract the notice of the King, as he had done that of his ſubjects."

But we ſee daily inſtances of the ſame kind. One man ſports a paradoxical walking ſtick; another riſes to fame by the ſhortneſs of his coat, or the length of his trowſers, or the multiplicity of capes on his ſhoulders, and the like efforts of genius and invention. I remember a young divine, ſome years ſince, not otherwiſe eminent either for learning or ingenuity, who wore his own ſhort hair, when every one elſe wore long wigs, "in imitation, as he ſaid, of Gregory Nazianzen."

It would be cruel to deprive theſe gentlemen of their ſlender gratification in theſe harmleſs particulars: but when we aſſume any thing peculiar in our appearance, in order to diſguiſe our real character; when we affect an uncommon ſanctity and ſolemnity of countenance to impoſe upon the world; we then become more than ridiculous, and are highly immoral.

A Tartuffe indeed, or a pretender to extraordinary devotion, is not a prevailing character in this age; two many are in the contrary extreme; and, like Colonel Chartres, are guilty of every human vice—except hypocriſy. Even our young divines, though doubtleſs much given to faſting and prayer in private, yet "appear not to men to faſt;" but anoint their hair, and exhibit their roſy faces; and, by their dreſs, are not to be diſtinguiſhed from profane ſportſmen or country 'ſquires. I do not exempt the orators of the tabernacle from this deſcription; who, inſtead of the primitive locks of John Weſley, ſeem now to make female converts by their well dreſſed hair, and dapper appearance.

Yet, in every profeſſion, there are ſtill pretenders; who, by grimace or affected ſolemnity, endeavour to gain the confidence of the vulgar; and to exalt themſelves above their equals in ſkill, and aſſume more importance than is their due.

However, if we muſt diſtinguiſh ourſelves from the reſt of mankind, let it be by our intrinſic virtue, our temperance and ſobriety, and a conſcientious regard to every relative duty; but, as we ought "to think with the wiſe, and talk with the vulgar," let us alſo act differently from a great part of the world in matters of importance, but conform to them in trifles. This is what Seneca ſo forcibly inculcates in his fifth epiſtle to his friend Lucilius.

I both approve of your conduct, and ſincerely rejoice that you reſolutely exert yourſelf; and, laying aſide every other purſuit, make it your whole ſtudy to improve yourſelf in wiſdom and virtue. And I not only exhort, but earneſtly intreat you to perſevere in this courſe.

Give me leave, however, to caution you not to imitate thoſe pretended philoſophers, who are more ſolicitous to attract the notice of the world, than to make a progreſs in wiſdom; nor to affect any thing ſingular in your dreſs, or in your manner of life. Avoid that prepoſterous ambition of gaining applauſe, by your uncouth appearance, your hair uncombed, and your beard neglected; nor be always declaiming againſt the uſe of plate, of ſoft beds, or any thing of that kind. The very name of a philoſopher is ſufficiently invidious, though managed with the greateſt modeſty and diſcretion.

Suppoſe we have entered upon our ſtoical plan, and begun to ſequeſter ourſelves from the converſation and cuſtoms of the vulgar; let every thing *within* be diſſimilar; but let our *outward* appearance be conformable to the reſt of the world. Let not our apparel be ſplendid or ſhewy, nor yet mean or ſordid. Let not our plate be embоſſed with gold; but let us not imagine, that the mere want of ſuch expenſive plate is a ſufficient proof of our frugality. Let us endeavour to live a better life, not merely a life contrary to that of the vulgar; otherwiſe, inſtead of conciliating the favour of thoſe whom we wiſh to reform, we ſhall excite their averſion, and drive them from our company; we ſhall alſo deter them from imitating us in any thing, when they are afraid that they are to imitate us in every thing.

The firſt advantages which philoſophy promiſes are, a juſt ſenſe of the common rights of mankind, humanity, and a ſociable diſpoſition; from which advantages, ſingularity and diſſimilar manners will entirely ſeclude us. Let us beware, leſt thoſe peculiarities by which we hope to excite the admiration, ſhould expoſe us to the ridicule and averſion of mankind.

Our object is to live according to nature; but to torture our bodies, to abhor cleanlineſs in our perſons, when attended with no trouble, or to affect a cynical filthineſs in our food; this ſure is living contrary to nature. As it is a mark of luxury to hunt after delicacies, to reject the common unexpenſive com-

forts